RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 208— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	.. ..	16,600
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡ ..		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,758

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
5th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
1st Sept.	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September, commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday, the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem. and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	1 Sept.
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
anavia Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE AT E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 105,800,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 88,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTOR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income ..	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income.. ..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund ..	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to :—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn Typewriting at moderate Fee. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
A R3698

WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS and AGENTS for Buttons. Samples for 1/8, refundable on disapproval. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, DACCA.
A R3633

WANTED—Men, everywhere to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Profitable, guaranteed, prospective, legitimate scheme for 5 anna stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3683

WANTED—A temporary SCIENCE ASSISTANT, a B.Sc. with some teaching experience preferred. Salary Rs. 60—70 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply before 15th Sept. to PRINCIPAL A. P. Mission High School, Vengurla.
A 27242

WANTED—GRADUATES for Science, Mathematics and Sanskrit, Honours Graduates and B T. Degree holders preferred. Apply stating terms, age and previous experience to the PRINCIPALS, PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad.
A R27225

WANTED—(1) A B.A. with Science (Physics and Chemistry) or B.Sc. for the I Assistant's post in Tara High School on Rs. 65—70 according to qualifications. (2) A HISTORY GRADUATE for the III Assistant's post on Rs. 50. Candidates selected should be prepared to bind themselves to work for three years. DEWAN OF SANDUR.
A 27241

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS in the Laxmikant and Seetakant Mansions at Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3639

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. Ideal for Cotton Futures. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zavabawadi, Thakudwar.
T R3667

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies.—Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams: Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Appiy prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

PROF. A V. R. IYER, Valavanur. (S. A. Dt.), holder of numerous testimonials. Answers six questions for Re. 1. Mention time of birth or letter. Trial solicited
P R3684

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & GOMPANY, Typewriter Experts. opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 60 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Pho ographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 1,500 only on Promissory at 9 per cent. for one year's time, payable by monthly instalments. Required for additional equipment of School seven years' standing.
R R27254

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

HOMEE & CO.—23, Kothari Building, Pydhownie. Dealers in every kind of Motor Stores. Delivery free in Bombay. Rates extremely moderate. Goods sent to mofussil by V. P. P. A Trial Solicited.
JA R3678

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1926.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1927, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 15th September, 1926, both days inclusive, and during that period the books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND.
Manager.

Bombay, 24th August, 1926.
27222

WANTED

A EUROPEAN LADY SUPERINTENDENT for English House of Aligarh Muslim University, which is a hostel for young sons of well-to-do parents, who desire them to be kept in English style. Salary Rs. 225-12½-250 with free house and board. The appointment will be on probation for one year. Applications should be sent to, and further particulars to be obtained from, the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh. Selected candidate will be required to begin work from 15th October next.
27253

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh:—

(1) A PROFESSORSHIP of HISTORY and ECONOMICS
and
(2) A PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS.

Both posts are permanent and the service pensionable, but appointments will be made in the first instance, on one year's probation. The salary will be Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month by an annual increment of Rs. 15. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of September, 1926.

SHEICK MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
22nd August, 1926.
27218

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5017 of 1923.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
HARIDAS JADHAVJI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the High Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti and Government lands situate in the village of Ghatkoper Taluka Salsette District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with all the Kharaba land belonging to the Mortgagor and appertaining to this land and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

KHOTI LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas.
66	644	5	9	3	

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas.
78	57	1	3	0	7¼
79	58	1	3	0	8¾
80	59	1	3	0	14¼
83	62	1	3	0	13¼
85	64	1	3	0	2¾
87	66	1	1	0	7
90	69	1	3	0	8
92	71	1	3	0	19¾

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.
H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
27073

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay.
Tele. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMARKHADI 2ND ROW.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for Bai Shegullabai, widow and Administratrix of the property and credits of Solomon Jacob Awaskar, deceased and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated the 26th day of March, 1926, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Umarkhadi 2nd Row, outside the Fort and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Fazandar under No. 95, bearing New Survey No. 3646, Cadestral Survey No. 1943 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3491, Street No. 3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by Umarkhadi 2nd Row, on the West by the property of Hajee Ebrahim Bhusari, on the South by property of Nazaralli Devji and Janmahomed Devji, and on the North by Municipal land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for Bai Shegullabai at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SCALE OF 11 CASES PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 1st, September 1926, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) opposite the door of Dharumraj Galli of Mooljee Jetha Market near Well in Champa Galli by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Narandas.. Mooljee the following goods:—

Ex. I|275—1099|03—5 c|s single bordered white ground Prints 31|2 inch.
Ex. I|301—1170|75—6 c|s single bordered Coloured ground Prints 34 Inch.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Custom House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, BY CULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Dwarkadas Laljee Saraya and his wife Devkabai, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Chandrasen Dwarkadas and pursuant to the power of sale given in the mortgage deed dated the 4th March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, sell by Public Auction at 1.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of the Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 288 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 198, New No. 13719, Old Survey No 280 and New Survey No. 13540 together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4017 (1) and Street No. 204 all which premises are situate at Byculla Tank Pakhdy in the old Race Course on the Eastern Side of Ripon Road and on the Western side of Madanpura or Mahomedan Street and are bounded on the East by the Madanpura Street on the West by the Ripon Road, on the North by the property of Sukhibai Mulla Adamji and on the South by the property of Nowrosji Edulji Mahimwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,559/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jullundur	
Ambala Cant.	Jurranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla		Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROWN CINEMA

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Kohinoor Film Co's Kohinoor

FAIRY OF CEYLON

WITH

INDIAN MUSIC AND DANCE.

TWO HOURS PROGRAMME.

REDUCED RATES As. 3-4-8-12 & Re 1

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30

1st WEEK! Episodes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

"CAP'N KIDD"

WITH

EDDIE POLO

He scorns the use of a "double" to do his dangerous stunts for him with the result that he has, in his 6 years of serial making, broken 38 bones and knocked out 14 teeth.

COMING

RACE-KI-THES

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

DURING THIS WEEK

Kohinoor's Famous Photoplay

"KALA-NAG"

or THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE

DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS

At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Sat., Sun. and Monday at 3¼ P. M.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES, POONA.

Accommodation will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the Quadrangular Matches at Poona, from the 13th to 23rd September.

Admission tickets can now be had on cash payment from the undersigned during office hours.

P. R. DALVIE,
D. S. KALEWAR;
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

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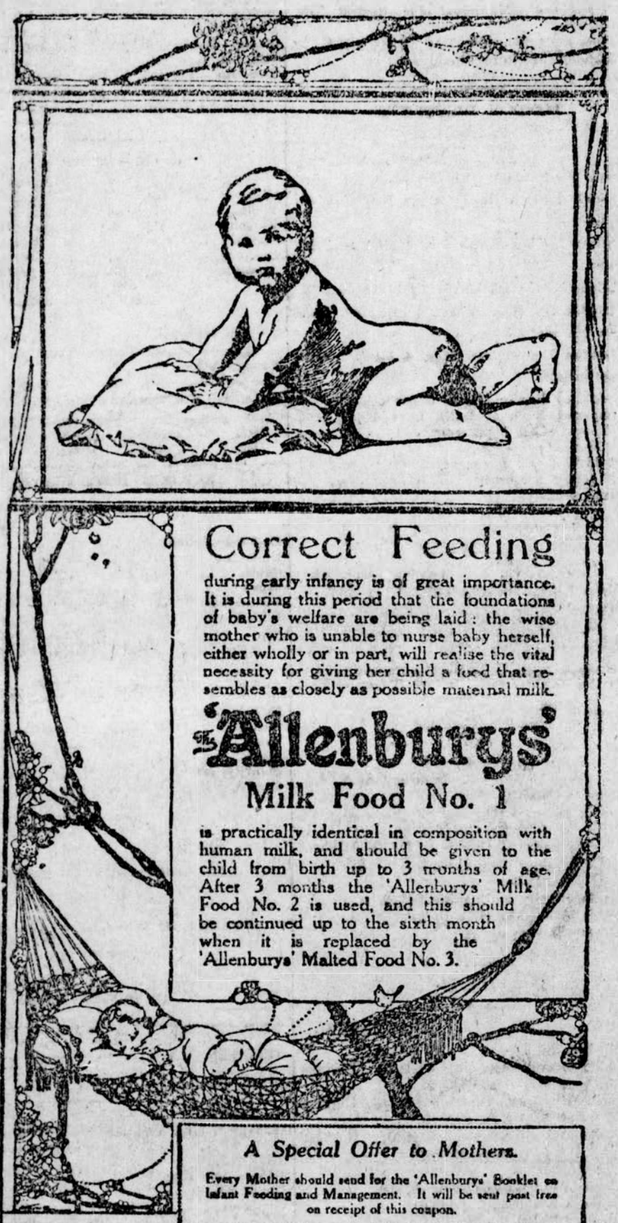
AMUSEMENTS.

The Greatest Comedy Success that Broadway Ever Knew.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

A Boon to Women

Horlick's Malted Milk gives invaluable service. It carries women successfully over the grave mental and bodily dangers of many critical periods of their lives. Horlick's strengthens the nervous and muscular systems. It makes new blood and invigorates the whole body

Made in a moment with hot or cold water

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK IN 4 SIZES

OF ALL CHEMISTS & STORES

CONSULTATION FREE

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HEALTH SEEKERS

At the request of several patients, Ayurveda Ratna Pandit, DR. N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc, (The Senior Physician of the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd. Madras) will visit Bombay again and stay at the EMPIRE HINDU HOTEL, Empire Buildings, (Near Victoria Terminus) Hornby Road, Fort, only for 14 days from the 31st August to 13th September both days inclusive to give free consultation and treat patients suffering from CHRONIC and COMPLICATED ailments, with a guarantee of cure.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE } 7-30 TO 11-30 IN THE MORNINGS. 2-30 TO 6-30 IN THE EVENINGS.

Telephone No. 22789.

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON GAINS STRENGTH.

FURTHER RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A trough of low pressure extending from the head of the Bay to East Rajputana is causing strong monsoon from Burma to the Punjab and in the central parts of the country.

The temperature is appreciably below normal in the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, and local in Assam, Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in the Southwest Punjab, Kashmir and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches; Akyab two; Maymyo one and a half; Silchar one; Cherrapunji four; Chittagong one; Calcutta three; Darjeeling, Mymensingh and Sambalpur one and a half; Cuttack four; Chaibassa one; Ranchi one and a half; Daltonganj and Sandheads three; Purnea one and a half; Naya Dunka three; Mussoorree, Delhi and Dalhousie one and a half; Jodhpur and Ajmer one; Mount Abu five; Ahmedabad and Surat one; Jubbulpore one and a half; Pendra three; Raipur and Chanda two; and Jagdalpur one.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Report.—An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded by Simla Seismographs at seventeen hours sixteen minutes yesterday.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 31.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 31. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 16	59 28	39 62	43 95
Fort ..	0 63	87 93	..	49 67
J J.Hospital	0 33	71 11	.. ..	47 06

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

(Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.)

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.40in of rain, Lahore 0.62in., Hissar 0.42in and Delhi 1.67in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Temperature was much below normal in the region of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Agra and Mainpuri have each had 0.25in of rain, Jhansi 0.20in., Cawnpore 0.57in. and Allahabad 0.18in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was considerably below normal in the western parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.88 in. of rain, Ajmer 1.16 in., Jaipur 0.69 in., Kotah 2.60 in. and Mount Abu 4.88 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana and the minimum higher in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.91 in. of rain, Ahmedabad 1.00 in., Deesa 0.44 in. and Indore 0.77 in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity generally not far from normal. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.33in of rain, Saugor 0.61in., Hoshangabad 0.22in., Raipur 1.75in and Chanda 2.29in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the northern and eastern districts.

The Konkan.—0.16in of rain was recorded at Bombay, 0.19in at Ratnagiri, 0.59in. at Mormugao and 0.52in at Karwar. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature at Bombay was 85.1 deg (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 76.5 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.60in of rain, Hyderabad 0.29in and Belgaum a light fall. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous in the central and northern parts of the country. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and east Hyderabad and locally in Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—Extension in Kathiawar.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at is origin about 3,100 miles away was recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hours 17 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 31ST OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Amount Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0.25	1.24	—0.99	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.47	4.62	—2.15	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.40	28.67	19.04	+9.63	34.77
Lahore ..	0.62	15.30	12.49	+2.81	19.62
Hissar ..	0.42	12.23	9.02	+8.21	14.47
Ambala ..	..	24.04	18.80	+5.24	30.49
Delhi ..	1.67	22.05	17.49	+4.11	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra	0.25	20.93	19.92	+1.31	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.25	21.85	18.47	+3.38	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.20	23.71	27.12	—3.41	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.57	19.79	25.25	—5.46	35.92
Allahabad ..	0 18	16.28	28.37	—12.09	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.02	2.07	—0.05	3.68
Karachi ..	..	4.25	5.47	—1.22	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	9.11	8.02	+1.09	11.79
Ajmer ..	1.16	17.84	15.62	+2.22	20.05
Jaipur ..	0.69	25.53	18.25	+7.28	24.21
Kotah ..	2.60	20.75	21.29	—0.54	28.23
Mount Abu ..	4.88	84.75	48.00	23.16	90.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj ..	..	22.98	11.46	11.52	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.04	7.71	11.37	—3.66	13.52
Veraval ..	0.04	32.53	15.11	17.41	18.30
Rajkot ..	0 07	26.87	20.92	+5.95	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.02	20.71	16.05	+4.66	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	0.91	46.56	32.39	13.97	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	1.00	33.66	23.65	10.01	28.83
Deesa ..	0.44	19.78	19.80	—0.02	24.76
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.17	34.17	22.14	12.03	29.19
Indore ..	0.77	21.64	23.58	—1.94	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	1.33	31.17	44.80	10.63	55.21
Saugor ..	0.61	34.23	34.06	+0.17	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.22	48.24	36.35	11.89	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.04	23.66	20.52	+3.14	29.13
Akola ..	0.05	27.35	21.08	+6.27	31.00
Amraoti ..	0.04	16.94	21.86	—4.92	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.11	38.54	34.44	+4.10	48.97
Chanda ..	2.29	36.94	36.78	.0.16	51.90
Raipur ..	1.75	28.76	37.18	—8.42	50.88
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.16	56.28	56.37	+2.91	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.15	96.93	81.84	15.39	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.59	77.91	76.68	+1.23	94.90
Karwar ..	0.52	87.54	96.47	—8.93	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.62	11.37	12.34	—0.97	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.59	11.09	+0.00	22.33
Poona ..	0 05	17.34	15.44	+1.90	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	12.1	13.87	—1.76	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.05	4.43	7.96	—3.53	20.90
Belgaum ..	0 17	42 89	33.96	+8.93	50.15
Hydorabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	33.96	16.74	+7.22	27.53
Nizamabad	0.60	25.28	26.06	.0.22	40.06
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	0.29	8.16	17.38	—0.22	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	..	88.64	96.43	—7.79	125.68
Calicut ..	0.01	95.04	79.90	15.14	117.16
Cochin ..	0.24	74.15	64.22	+9.93	114.54
Trivandrum	0.15	24.40	24.87	—0.47	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	30.32	16.33	13.99	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore	..				
Masulipatam	0.04	14.00	17.86	—3.86	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.42	6.04	—2.62	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	16.37	12.66	+3.71	31.23
Madras ..	..	7.74	10.47	—2.73	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	8.37	12.45	—4.08	35.27
Coimbatore ..	..	4.73	4.26	+0.48	23.29
Trichinopoly	..	7.32	6.81	—0.41	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	1.87	6.78	..4.91	34.96

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Aug. 31. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 12 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Aug. 31. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 30.
Copper, English Best Selected, £65—1/4.
Copper, Braziers, £74.
Yellow Metal, £ 69.
Spelter, Hard, £31—1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £16—1/2.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

	Bombay, Aug. 31. Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kalamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5803:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 9
Jacob	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 1 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 0 9
Jacob	,,	0 15 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 4 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	5 14 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 4 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery? Why not seek the cause?

Most likely, your kidneys are at fault. That dull, unceasing backache is often Nature's first warning of kidney complaint. Soon, other warnings follow, such as dizziness, headaches, urinary troubles, knife-like pains when you stoop or lift, nervousness, rheumatic twinges, gravel and dropsical swellings.

Neglected kidneys go from bad to worse, and there is risk of chronic kidney disease. Give help to your kidneys without delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving, *and preventing*, kidney trouble. It has stood the test of public opinion for over fifty years. An occasional course of Doan's will save you from kidney disorder.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 31st August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.731 inches (.044 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.694 " (.05 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. baremeter in past 24 hours. —.024
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (0.6 above normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.6 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 56 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m W
Velocity " " 21 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 259 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10 s
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.16 .10)
Total rainfall during the month 22.21inche
" " " year 62.37 "
Weather Remarks .. .. squally

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,100 miles away was recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 17hrs. 17mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON REPORT

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Yesterday a drop of 10 to 2 points in New York futures was reported. The market eased on long liquidation. To-day Reuter reported 5 points down to 4 points up. The market was featureless on Saturday. Liverpool was reported yesterday 1 point down to 2 points up. To-day a drop of 8 to 6 points has been reported.

New York market is closed on Saturday, the 4th, and Monday, the 6th proximo.

The following cables have been passed between Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. and their American friends, the reply being received yesterday, the 30th instant:—

Sent—"What is your estimate of the crop? Do you think damage is exaggerated?"

Received—"We estimate crop 14,750,000 bales to 15,000,000 bales. The damage is not exaggerated."

They have received the following cable also from their New York friends:—

"Crop accounts are generally unfavourable. Think technical position of market strong. Would buy for moderate profit."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under following dates as under:—

Dated 28th instant—"Long liquidation continues. Outlook still critical."

Dated 30th instant—"Long liquidation well absorbed."

Following a slight setback in America, the local market after the holidays opened this morning half a rupee lower from its previous close, viz., at Rs. 324¾ for Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 324 on moderate selling by Commission Houses and Exporters. On buying by Shroffs the market closed steady at Rs. 325¼. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 325½ and closed steady at Rs. 326, Marwari Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 310½ and closed steady at Rs. 311½ on moderate buying by Shroffs. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 262½.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Friday last. Exporters were doing nothing whilst spinners were buying sparingly.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday and Monday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Fully Good Broach April-May	326
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	263¼
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	312½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Dholera	351	343	335	327
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	356	348	340	332
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	376	368	360	352
M. G. Kalagin	356	348	340	332
M. G. Broach No. 2.	366	358	350	342
M. G. Southerns	...	...	346	336
			F.G Fair	326
M. G. Punjab/American	376	368	360	352

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Fully Good Broach April/May	325
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	263
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	311
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	332

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Bengal Superfine M G	300/10 .....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85 .....
Bengal F G M G	250/55 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	270/80 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40 .....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	335/40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/50 .....
Broach F. G M G	320/25 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	240 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	355/65 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/15 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	325/30 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	305/15 .....
Dhollera F G M G	305/10 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 31.

In full-pressed Bales.	28-8-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,92684	2,97,806
Central India ..		3,86,817	3,51,478
Barsi and Nagas ..		2,25.296	2,09,940
Hyderabad-Gaorani	17	74,405	98,333
Berar	78	4,79,791	5,74,338
Central Provinces ..	17	2,47,023	2,59,706
Total Oomras ..	112	17,06,019	17,91,601
Dholera	86	2,85,748	3,16,559
N.W. Provinces ..	55	1,31.202	1.33,318
Rajputana	274	1,16.925	84,088
Sind-Punjab ..	115	2.96,512	3.65,409
Broach		3,13,681	4.86,985
Coompta & Dharwar		1,67,722	2.22,386
Westerns-Northerns		1,16,936	1,26,469
Cocoanada	100	3,302	2,403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	143	68,875	41,368
Persian		5,627	6.887
American	6,099	28,130	9,649
Egyptian and African		58,933	74,887
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,513
Total ..	6,984	33,33,310	36,65,622

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 28-8-26	28th Aug. This years	Last year
Europe	2,172	5,47,757	7,06,145
Japan & China ..	750	18,61,921	20,12,950
Coast Ports ..		24,411	23,155
Up country by Rail ..		115,289	16,070
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		9,533	4,430
Total	2922	25,58,916	27,62,750

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Aug 30.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	43,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 30.

	To-day's Price.
October	17.65—.05
December	17.68—.04
January	17.74 unchgd.
March	17.92—.01
May	18.00+.04
Middling Spot	18.90—.05

To-day's Price.

New York 11 a.m.—(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	17.56—.38
January	17.64—.32
March	17.81—.26
New York, Noon Call—	
October	17.53—.34
January	17.57—.31
March	17.78—.23
New Orleans 9 a.m.—	
October	17.61—.27
January	17.50—.28

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug 30.

	To-day's Price.
October	17.72—.02
January	17.62—.03
Middling Spot	17.97—.03

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows—

Total in Sight 483,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply 2220,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 113,000 bales.

American Cotton Visible Supply 1,982,000 bales.

Other Cotton, Visible Supply 516,000 bales.

Total Sales 34,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Sales 600 bales.

Total Speculation Nil.

Total Exported Nil.

East Indian Cotton, Exported Nil.

East Indian Cotton, Stock 19,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Forwarded 1,000 bales

East Indian Cotton, Actual Export. 200 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Imports 2,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Speculation. Nil.

American Cotton Afloat 21,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Afloat 10,000 bales.

Total Afloat 125,000 bales.

Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton 223,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 30.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
August	9.70	9.69
September	9.60	9.50
October	9.49	9.40
November		9.23
December		9.24
January	9.34	9.26
February		9.26
March	9.38	9.30
April		9.30
May	9.40	9.34
June		9.30
July		9.29
August		9.22
Middling Spot		10.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 30.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
August		15.56
September		15.56
October		15.51
November	15.40	15.34
December		15.14
January		14.94
February		14.85
March		14.76
April		14.76
May		14.71
June		14.71
July		14.66
August		14.66
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot		16.85

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde, Good	6.85 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	7.15 unchgd.
Scinde Fine	7.45 unchgd.
Bengal Good	6.95 unchgd.
Bengal Fully Good	7.25 unchgd.
Bengal Fine	7.55 unchgd.
Oomra, Good	7.70 unchgd.
Ooomra Fully Good	8.00 unchgd.
Oomra Fine	8.30 unchgd.
Broach Good	8.00 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	8.40 unchgd.
Broach Fine	8.80 unchgd.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £7-1/2 Aug/Sept. shipment. Value.

Castorseed, Bombay, £15-3/4 Aug/Sept. shipment. Value.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton, £21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria ton, £20/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton, £19/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton, £22/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribber lb. Spot 1s. 7-7/8d. Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribber lb. Spot 1s. 8-1/8d. Sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1s. 7-5/8d. Buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1s. 7-3/4d Seller.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
September per cwt. 16/4-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 16/4-1/2.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 16/7-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F Bombay,—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 16/8-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25, C and F Karachi—,
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/9-1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot 18-13/16.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton £15-7/8 Aug/Sept. shipment. Offered.

Market.—Neglected, due to Argentine holiday.

Linseed, Bombay, £18.1/2 Aug/Sept. Sept-Oct. shipment. Sellers.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18: 0: 0 Aug/Sept. shipment Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18: 0: 0: Sept/Oct. shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt, 31/9 Sept/Dec delivery Paid.

Linseed oil, Naked, London, cwt. 32/4½ Jan/Apl delivery Paid.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 15th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Sept.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200
Bank's buying D D 1285.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1300.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132.
Bank's buying 60 Days 128.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling 148½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 192.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 1/4 30th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 3/4 30th inst.
London—Paris 168.25 30th inst.
London—Belgium 175.00 30th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.15 30th inst.
London—Italy 150.00 30th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	1200
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	148 1/2
Shanghai	192
Japan	132 1/4
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 30.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £ 21.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £ 126—1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation, £ 9—7/8.

National Bank £49.

Eastern Bank £6

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £86.

Conversion Loan £ 74—1/4.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101—3/4.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104—1/2.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £57.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £69—1/2.

Government Securities 3 per cent. £59.

Consols £55.

War Loan 5 per cent. £101—1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92—7/8.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 30.

T T Berlin on London 20.37—7/8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11—1/4.
T T Brussels on London 175.75.
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London 149.35
T T Berne on London 25.14.
T T Paris on London 168.50.

BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/0
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/10/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9 Oct.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/3 Nov.
Bar silver ready Rs. 64/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/10 Oct.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/7 Nov.

London, Aug. 30.

Bar gold ready s 84/11 1/4
Silver ready d. 28/13.
Silver forward d. 28/5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China sold.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on August, 1926:—

Cotton	6,984 bales
Wheat	869 cwts
Linseed	3,620 cwts
Rape, etc.	65 cwts
Gingellyseed	17 cwts
Poppyseed	410 cwts
Groundnuts	1,440 cwts
Castorseed	2,067 cwts
Rice	2,956 cwts
Myrabollams	596 cwts
Cottonseed	357 cwts
Mowraseed	2,553 cwts
Gram	407 cwts
Juwar	3,247 cwts
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2,142 cwts
Coal	197 tons

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 31.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/3

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/9.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|12

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|6

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/4.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-10.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/1

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 30th instant.

Silver London Ready 28 13/16d. 30th instant.

Silver London Forward 28 15/16d. 30th instant.

Silver New York Ready 62 11/16 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 19/32 per cent. 30th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3|4 per cent. 30th instant.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.

12 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 30.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-19/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK REMAND BILLS.

Demand Bills 484.75.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ready:—21/7/0.

Vaida Sravan—Opening 21/6/6, Highest 21/6/9, at 5.30 p.m. 21/6/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa—Opening 21/6/0, Highest 21/6/3, at 5.30 p.m. 21/6/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa—Opening 0/1/0.

Vaida Asho—Opening 0/1/9.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ready:—64/11/0.

Vaida Sravan—Opening 64/9/6, Highest 64/9/9, at 5.30 p.m. 64/9/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa—Opening 64/8/6, Highest 64/8/9, at 5.30 p.m. 64/8/9.

Vaida Asho—Opening 64/5/0, Highest 64/5/6, at 5.30 p.m. 64/5/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa—Opening 1/1/0.

Vaida Asho—Opening 1/8/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4: 4: 11-1/2

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 30.

Silver—Business small, Market dull.

Spot	28-13/16
Forward	28-15/6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 30.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lb. 52/6 August shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 51/6 Jan/Feb. Shipment Sellers.

ROzario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 52/6 Jan/Feb Shipment Sellers.

Market:—Easier.

Wheat, Australian, 56/August shipment Sellers.

Market:—Easier.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 54/6 August shipment Value.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 54/6 Sept. shipment Value.

SHARE BAZAAR.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Market is closed to-day being the first day of September settlement.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

31st Aug 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 21st Aug.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	1148	230
Bombay*	10290	20342
Karachi	532	784
Madras	3955	Nil
Rangoon	431(a)	..
Tuticorin	1338	Nil
Total ..	17694	21356

EXPORTS

Week ending 21st Aug.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	874	571
Bombay*	24352	27654
Karachi	23598	11463
Madras	207	2447
Rangoon	Nil	347
Tuticorin	566	7609
Total ..	49607	50091

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 21st Aug.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	74833	103874
Bombay*	3309197	3649808
Karachi	1169672	1033865
Madras	156387	1797
Rangoon	28752(a)	..
Tuticorin	83074	559
Total ..	4821915	4789893

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 21st Aug.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	39454	46721
Bombay*	2429660	2740734
Karachi	1047218	844699
Madras	93905	78317
Rangoon	84931	86019
Tuticorin	118026	163413
Total ..	3813197	3959954

(a) to 14th Aug

*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 30th Aug 1926	1925	1st Sept. to 30th Aug. 1925-26	1924-25
1588	41	115601	147184

EXPORTS from KARACHI

Week ending 16th Aug.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	2358
Continent	Nil	8444
China	Nil	1353
Japan	Nil	2614
Bombay (a)	148	363
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total ..	148	14832

1st Sept. to 16th Aug.

	*1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	65995	93933
Continent	419713	475844
China	128865	57612
Japan	406515	200730
Bombay (a)	118441	151158
U. S. A.	9750	8344
	1149279	987781

Adjusted.

(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

31ts August 1926

	Bales. 1925-26	Bales. 1924-25	Difference
RECEIPTS			
27th to 30th Aug.	14868	6552	+8314
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 30th Aug.	3334208	3667076	—332868
SHIPMENTS			
27th to 30th Aug.			
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..
Continent ..	9039	..	—9039
China, Japan and Coast Ports	234	8788	—8554
Total ..	234	17827	—17593
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 30th Aug.			
United Kingdom ..	49248	70419	—21171
Continent ..	497059	634836	—137877
China	384869	350294	+34575
Japan	1476727	1671294	—194567
Coast Ports	24645	23155	+1490
U. S. A.	1450	9979	8529
Total ..	2433998	2760077	—326079
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	5997	13095	—7098
China, Japan & Coast Ports	12840	7490	—5350

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 20th Aug. 1st Sept to 20th Aug.

Madras	10130	452235*
Bombay ..	2239	853339
Sind	279	209913
Bengal ..	111	48017
U. P.	Nil	103239
Punjab	102	107326
C. P.	Nil	371745
Berar	Nil	600840
N.W. F Province	Nil	2177
Ajmer-Merwara	8	63293
Burma	.. (to 16th	July.) 88258
Jodhpur State	Nil	6221@
	12869	3966401

*Adjusted.

@ From 1st December, 1925

Notice No. 1200/CH/3 d/18-8-26.

Members are notified that the Bombay Weekly and Bi-weekly and the Indian Weekly Statistics can be obtained from the Clearing House at a cost of Rs. 15 per annum. The new year commences on the 1st September.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers' Football Cup Final.
Prize Distribution of Depressed Class Students in F. E. and G Wards, D.T. Mutji Hall, Parel, 1 p.m. Mr. Fazalbhai Ebrahim to preside.

THURSDAY, September 2.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
Gossage Football Cup starts.

FRIDAY, September 3.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of August 19 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 4.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Comorin" at Aden.
Dadabhai Jayanti Celebrations. Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Kavi Nanalal to preside.
Screening of "Stop Flirting" at Cinema Precious under the new management, Lamington Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mr. HIRAJLAL SETALVAD, Bar.-at-Law, aged 29, son of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, expired last night at 9 p.m. Uthamna ceremony will take place tomorrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. at Vishwa Villa, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—The urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 2nd instant) at 6.50 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. K.T. Shah will deliver a lecture on "Municipal Administration."

"Jewish Philosophers of Golden Age."—Under the auspices of the above institution, a public lecture will be delivered by Rev. M. Smith of Manchester to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, on "Jewish Philosophers of the Golden Age" when Mr. J.D. Aaron will preside.

Arrival.—Dr. N.V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D., Sc., Managing Director and Senior Physician of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. (Madras) arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying at the Empire Hindu Hotel, (near Victoria Terminus) Hornby Road, Fort, until the 13th September to meet the patients.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Smallpox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Attacks and Deaths: Nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 97.
Total mortality this day last year was 89.

Clerks' Union Co-Op. Credit Society, Ltd.—The 5th annual general meeting of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., has been adjourned for want of a quorum to Sunday next (the 5th instant) and will be held on that day at the Servants of India Society's Hall, at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 4-30 p.m.

Steamer Movements.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 2nd instant.

Telegraph Notification.—From the 1st September rates to Syria, Liban and all Greek Islands except Poqos and Eubia will be increased by one anna per word for ordinary and State, and half anna per word for deferreds. From the same date rates to Italian Somaliland and Territory of Oltre Guiba will be reduced by four annas per word for ordinary and State. Deferreds will be admitted at half ordinary rate.

Public Meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall.—A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will take place at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the forthcoming elections when Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Balubhai T. Desai, Purshottam Trikamdas, G.B. Trivedy and others will speak and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

Bombay Port Trust Employees.—Mr. Jhabvala writes:—There will be a meeting of the representatives of the following Port Trust Unions under the auspices of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Workers' Central Union at Hirabag, C.P. Tank, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. when all are required to to be present for the important discussion of the various questions pertaining to the different Unions and also the Port Trust Chairman's important letters:—(1) Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union; (2) Bombay Port Trust Docks Employees' Union; (3) Bombay Port Trust Railway Workers' Union.

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Scouts.—66th Ashoka Scouts of Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage celebrated Krishna Jayanti on Monday, at the Orphanage, under the presidentship of Mr. Mawji Govindji Seth, when the David Sassoon Reformatory Scouts the 65th Bombay Rovers and many other Scouts and friends were present on the occasion. After a short prayer, the Scouts sang songs in praise of Shri Krishna. Shastriji of the Orphanage gave a short discourse on the life of Lord Krishna.

Mr. Mawji Govindji Seth, drew the attention of the Scouts to the teachings of Shri Krishna, His call to men and women to a new life, a life of consecrated service and His mighty message of "Shakti" and concluded his speech by a beautiful song on the Lord.

Goswamis' Conference.—Rao Bahadur Gopalgiri Anantgiri of Dharwad has come forward with his donation for calling a conference of all the Goswamis of the Bombay Presidency for mutual deliberation for the establishment of the constitutional body of Mandal for whole presidency with the different branches at various important towns in the Presidency.

The most important resolutions that are likely to come before the Conference are about the marriage ceremony being made compulsory amongst Mathast Goswamis and the other being about the adjustment of the different customs and observances among the Grahastashramis and Sanyashis. The Poona Mandal hereby makes an appeal to all the Goswamis of the Bombay Presidency to bring forth their proposal by attending the Conference which is likely to be held in the first week of December, 1926.

SENTENCES IN SCAVENGER STRIKE CASE.

APPLICATION FOR REMISSION

The cases pending against the scavengers and cartmen of the Conservancy Department of the Bombay Municipality, who were on strike came up for hearing on Tuesday morning, before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. M.N. Chhatrapati, pleader for the defence was present, while the solicitor who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Municipality on Saturday last was absent.

Mr. Chhatrapati requested the Magistrate to discharge the accused persons as they had resumed their duties and the breach of Municipal Employees' Act had been repaired.

The Magistrate agreed and discharged the accused warning them not to take resort to such measures as would endanger public health in future.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Chhatrapati put in an application, on behalf of Rama Moonja and Haja Bawa who were convicted on Saturday and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In his application he stated that the object of the Act under which the two persons had been convicted had been served by the strikers, resuming duties since Sunday morning and that both the persons were willing to join work like others. He, therefore requested the Magistrate to recommend the High Court to remit the unexpired term of their sentence.

The Magistrate agreed to do so.

SUSPECTS REMANDED

Sub Inspector Rane of the Bombay Police placed Ramlal Narsing and 14 others before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning and applied for their remand into police custody till September 10.

Mr. Rane stated that the accused persons were arrested by the police on suspicion on Monday. The remand was applied for to allow time to the police to make inquiries regarding the antecedents of the accused.

The Magistrate granted the application.

BIG SUMGGLER CONVICTED

Noormahomed Ibrahim, a servant in a tea shop was arrested on board the s.s. "Karagola" in the Alexandra Docks on Monday evening by two custom sepoys on suspicion. His person was searched by Inspector Hawes of the Customs Department who found 11lbs. and 15 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 910 with him. Noormahomed was under the influence of liquor and he tried to make good his escape. He was armed with a lead-stick. However he was arrested and was handed over to the Excise Department.

Noormahomed was placed before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning charged with illicit possession of 11lbs. 15 tolas of opium. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to seven months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 in default three months' imprisonment.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

Two Customs sepoys arrested one Hussein Abdoola at 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday morning at the Alexandra Docks on suspicion. On searching his person, Inspector Hawes found out 5 packets of opium weighing 10lbs. in his pockets. He was arrested and was handed over to the Excise Department.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Maruti Tukaram, a Hindu aged 50 years was found unconscious in his room at Tulsi Pipe Road, where he resided with his wife, on Monday evening. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where it was found that he had taken opium. Maruti died at the Hospital the same night.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning, the wife of the deceased giving evidence said that he had quarrelled with her on Monday morning over some family question, and had gone away after that. He had returned home in the afternoon and was lying in his room. Later he was found unconscious.

The Jury recorded a verdict of death by suicide committed by opium-poisoning.

FIND OF DEAD CHILD

The dead body of a female child, aged about seven months, was found lying near the railway bridge at the Elphinstone Road Station by a police constable on Monday morning. Medical opinion showed that the death was due to exposure of the body. The person who left the child has not yet been traced.

INDIAN INTERESTS SACRIFICED.

40,000 TON STEEL ORDERS PLACED ABROAD!

U S A FORGING AHEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 31.

While respecting Mr. G. B. Trivedi's experience of 25 years in the Iron and Steel business—without in any way concerned with Steel manufacture—it would be pertinent to say, that his sneering remark re. "an unsigned note" in the "Chronicle" was not at all justified. Even a passing acquaintance with journalistic practice would have told him, that "notes" are generally unsigned. But, he has placed before the country the startling fact, that steel orders to the extent of 40,000 tons were placed in Britain by the Railway Companies of India, though the Tata Steel Works offered to supply them at almost the cost price!

This is a most callous example of unfair treatment of Indian industries, by the foreign-managed companies, and deserves to be taken notice of by all public men and Commercial Chambers of India, as well as by members of Indian Legislatures.

Why should the Railway Companies—which are nurtured and stabilized by the life-blood of the Indian people—go out of their way to patronize foreign works, when the same class and quality of goods are available in India, made by Indians, for consumption in India? It is a scandal; just as the placing of orders, for the Development Board in Britain, when the required goods were available in India—was a scandal. Indian tax-payers, the millions of ryots, paid about crores as loss on the Railways of India, in pre-war years. Naturally, the Indians do expect that the Railway Companies should behave properly, and should not wantonly sacrifice the interests of India, as they are reported to have done in this case.

THE STEEL POSITION.

The Steel position is very strong, despite everything said to the contrary. As stated last Saturday, the steel market has been "firm", mainly because blast furnaces of British Steel Works have been stopped and the production of Steel in Britain being crippled due to Coal Strike. It is reported that the prices of steel have risen during the last 2 months—the continental steel has risen 23 to 30 shillings (15 to 20 rupees) per ton during the period.

The ordinary shares still rule at 30 per cent. discount. The Company has been making good profits—due to lower costs of coal, bigger production and a better market. It is estimated by a firm, that the Steel Company would yield about Rs. 1 crore 50 lakhs of profit in 1926-27; hence, to say that people buying shares have rushed "blindfold into the abyss" is not quite correct—even though Sir Cowasji, while saying so, be a Director of the Company.

U. S. STEEL COMPANY'S EARNINGS.

"Net earnings (of the United States Steel Corporation) for the second three months of the year amounted to 47,814,105 dollars", according to the U. S. A. correspondent of the "Economist" (London). This corresponds to a dividend of dollars 4.20 per share, as compared to dollars 3.06 for the same quarter in 1925.

Curtailment of British Steel production naturally gives a chance to other countries. So far as Indian imports of British Steel are crippled more or less, Indian Steel has got a chance to get more orders and better rates. As for the glaring injustice of sending 40,000 tons of Steel orders abroad by the Indian Railway Companies, as mentioned by Mr. G. B. Trivedi in a letter to "The Chronicle", Indians have to be up and doing and seek for the redress of such glaring economic wrongs, leaving all internal quarrels aside for the time being.

SLUMP IN SILVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The London Silver Market reported:—"Business small. Market dull. Market quiet. China sold. Spot 28 13/16d.; forward 28 15/16d."

China Exchange was quoted at 2s. 10 1/8d.—rather easier. New York Silver was 63 1/8 cents.

Owing China being easier and London dull, the Chokseys were sellers in Bombay Market; there was no buying strength. Hence, the prices gave way—the rates being Rs. 64.10 for 1st, Rs. 64.9 for 2nd, and Rs. 64.5 for 3rd settlement at 4-0 p.m.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,19,991|12|10; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities, for May and June, 1926 Rs. 1,000; Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna Rs. 75; A Zoroastrian Rs. 53; Mr. K.M. Mehta Rs. 51. Including the sums below 50, the total now stands at Rs. 5,21,358|12|10.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

A cricket match was played on Saturday last on the Esplanade between the secondary Training College and the Veterinary College, Parel and resulted in a win for the former by 42 runs. The S. T. College going in to bat first scored 87 runs, out of which Messrs. Budhrani and Surve contributed 26 and 24 respectively. Mr. Sitvaratnam from the Veterinary College bowled exceedingly well, capturing 9 wickets for a little over 20 runs. The Veterinary College, however, could put up only 45 runs against the bowling of Messrs. Tiwari and Budhrani, who captured 5 and 3 wicket respectively.

TATA IRON SHARES.

OTHER SIDE OF SHIELD.

REJOINDER TO SIR C. JEHANGIR.

The following are excerpts from the Weekly Share Market Report of Messrs. Forbes and Lund of Bombay:—

All sections of the market have again been overshadowed by the activity in Tata Iron and Steel issues. From Rs. 42, Rs. 66 and Rs. 140 at the end of last week the Ordinary, Second Preference and Deferred shares have appreciated still further to Rs. 53, Rs. 73 and Rs. 170 respectively.

Comparing these prices with those ruling a month back of Rs. 27-8, Rs. 56 and Rs. 72 one realises that the rise has been phenomenal but considering the exceptional circumstances we consider that it has also been a natural market movement and despite alarmist articles in the "penny press" we look for the improvement to continue.

The September Settlement in these shares would have closed much higher had not a Director of the company, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, addressed an appeal to the public through the medium of the press warning them that they were "rushing blindfold to an abyss" in buying the Ordinary shares of this company at 30 per cent. discount. He states that he issued the warning after much cogitation and simply for the good of the investing public. We presume that this is why he arranged for his letter to appear on the eve of the last day of settlement when the market would be most vulnerable to a bear raid and considering that every other Director of the company refused to have anything to do with his philanthropic letter as it was based on a misconception of facts we take it that he considers that he himself is in possession of the real facts and that every other Director is not or is callous of the public investor.

In spite of this letter we are of opinion that the Chairman's speech at the General Meeting to be held on the 16th proximo will be optimistic of the future.

The public benefactor states that he has been a Director since the inception of the company we therefore take it that he originally applied for Ordinary shares at par in what was then a most speculative venture with no prospect of a dividend for at least seven years. The company has since, thanks to the ability of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and his fellow directors, proved itself the finest individual industrial undertaking in the East capable in good years of earning exceedingly satisfactory dividends and what is more of being an invaluable asset to the country in time of war. What therefore were his reasons for advising the public not to buy these shares at 30 per cent. below the price he himself paid nineteen years ago and why did he go still further and have the effrontery to state that such purchases were nothing but wild speculation?

Sir Cowasjee, we believe, your net profits for last year will be some Rs. 98 lakhs. For the current year coal costs will be reduced considerably, your output will increase and your selling price should be better (we understand that continenal steel has risen some 30sh in price this last two months, say Rs. 20 per ton, say Rs. 70 lakhs on your output). Surely the investing public can calculate on a minimum net profit of Rs. 150 lakhs to be distributed as follows for 1926-27:—

Depreciation Rs. 60,00,000; 1st Preference dividend Rs. 4,50,000; 2nd Preference dividend Rs. 52,50,000; 50 per cent. 2nd Preference arrears Rs. 16,50,000; 50 per cent. to Ordinary Shares Rs. 16,50,000.

Such a distribution would show the very satisfactory return of 8 per cent. on the ordinary at the present market price and unless for some reason unknown to the public, it errs on the side of optimism surely you cannot, after much cogitation, think that a dividend is out of question for sometime to come unless you have again misled the public and mean by this vague period of time say twelve months.

We give below extracts from paras 3 and 15 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's representation to the Tariff Board dated the 17th May 1926:—

3. "In accordance with the general principles set forth in the first Report the question of the amount of protection required if any is one of costs and prices. We accept the method adopted by the Board in their first Report by which the cost of manufacture was determined. In order to ascertain this the Board placed a value on the capital actually engaged in the manufacture of steel or necessary for such manufacture, as they had and still have to consider the effect at which discriminating protection deliberately aims which is the creation of an industry capable of internal competition. The first element therefore in ascertaining the cost of the product is the actual capital required to manufacture it and the return which such capital will expect. Both these questions are already answered in the first Report of the Board. They found that the capital required for the manufacture of over 600,000 tons of pig iron and over 400,000 tons of finished steel was Rs. 15 crores and that the return on this necessary to give the manufacturer a fair profit was 8 per cent.'

15. "One condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission in their Report which must be satisfied before a scheme for protection can be entertained is that the industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection. They have subsequently qualified this by confirming without hesitation the principle that any industry which is essential for national defence and for which the conditions in India are not unfavourable should if necessary be adequately protected irrespective of this condition, and both the Fiscal Commission and the Tariff Board have stated that the steel industry is such an industry. We are now able to lay before the Board a definite programme which has been accepted by our Board of Directors, provided the money required is earned, which will ensure the complete development of the steel industry in this country up to a point when it can do without the assistance from the State which it has obtained during the past two years. The method by which this can be done has already been foreshadowed in the various reports of the Board.

In the latter the Directors including Sir Cowasjee Jehangir definitely state that they see their way clear to be working at a profit without assistance in seven years time.

Para 3 definitely states that a capital of Rs. 15 crore is necessary for the company to produce 4,00,000 tons of steel. The present market capitalization of the company is just over Rs. 11 crore so that far from present prices being highly speculative they have still to improve to the extent of say Rs. 4 crore to equal the Tariff Board and the Directors' estimate.

Sir Cowasjee, unless you have advance information and know that Government will give no protection whatsoever next March you have, we presume unwittingly, endeavoured to mislead the investing public. You as a director, have acquiesced to the representation made by your company to the Tariff Board now sitting In this Report you state that your company will by 1933-34 be earning Rs. 2.30 crore without the aid of protection. Which is correct, your representation or your public warning? If the former, then the Ordinary shares of your company are worth Rs. 100; if the latter then they are worth nothing until the company has a reconstituted Board of Directors.

We apologize to clients for replying to press articles in our weekly market report but we find it difficult to do so uncensored through the same medium and we take this opportunity of thanking Sir Cowasjee Jehangir for giving us an opportunity of again expressing our opinion of the future of this company's prospects for the benefit of the public and more particularly our own clients who have purchased these shares purely as an investment on our recommendation. We trust that the press will publish this report and that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir will reply fully giving the public the benefit of his inside information and his reasons for stating that the Ordinary shares of this company are a wild speculation at 30 per cent. discount in spite of the opposition of other directors of the company to his so doing.

HIS EXEMPLARY LIFEWORK.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. TELANG.

The anniversery of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang was celebrated at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on Monday evening at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonker presided.

Mr. Shankar P. Varde said Mr. Telang lived and worked in times which were entirely different from those in which they now lived. In those times the people had reason to be supremely satisfied ~~with the peace and order~~ and good Government which had followed in the wake of the establishment of British power in India. It stood to the eternal credit of Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and Telang that they should have seen into the future of India's destiny and stood up for the rights of the people. They helped to form public opinion in India and give a lead to the country, but to-day Bombay had lost that pre-eminence so far as public opinion was concerned. While to-day they were glibly talking of Swaraj and some of them vociferously clamoured for independence, they should remember that the foundation of national greatness was well and truly laid by those great men. Unfortunately to-day they were torn by communal strifes, and they had different political camps with different party labels. In fact, their so-called leaders were frankly unable to lead the country. To-day, therefore, and more than ever they sadly felt the want of a Telang among them, who by his persuasive and charming eloquence could rally round the opposing sections of different camps and give them the right kind of lead which alone could hasten the advent of swaraj.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, then paid a tribute to the courage which Mr. Telang had shown during the controversy which fiercely raged in the eighties of the last century over the Age of Consent Bill. He said, Mr. Telang then showed rare courage and did not shrink from popular disfavour in his fight for humanity and humanitarian principles. He was a Hindu—a student of Hindu shastras—but on this subject he was ready even to discard Hindu shastras in the interest of humanity.

The chairman wholeheartedly endorsing the views expressed by the two speakers said from his personal experience that the late Mr. Telang was very much like the late Mr. Gokhale. He was a great, rather masterly, scholar, a sincere educationist and an able politician. In the circumstances then existing in India, the late Mr. Telang had rendered valuable service to the country, and his lifework was exemplary, which the young men of the present times could advantageously follow.

A vote of thanks for the Chair brought the meeting to an end.

DR. DADABHOY'S JAYANTI

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Subha, the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, the Rathestar Mandal, Hindoo Ladies' Social Club, Hind Mahila Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj there will be a public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday the 4th instant at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji Jayanti, Kavi Nanalal will preside and Messrs. M.R. Jaykar, K. Natrajan, Prof. P.A. Wadia, G.B. Trivedi, Kavi Lalitji, Avantikabai Gokhale and others will address the meeting.

HONGKONG BANK CASE.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court began hearing the case in which Llewellju Evans (43) European was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of securities collectively valued at Rs. 540000 and falsification of accounts in the security register of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay branch, on Tuesday noon. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the police prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Messrs. Blair and Little, Solicitors defended the accused. Mr. Blunt Solicitor watched the proceedings of behalf of the complainant bank.

At the outset, Mr. Thanawalla stated that he proposed to lead evidence on all the three charges against the accused at the same time.

Mr. Little for the accused objecting to it said that the charge against the accused was two fold namely criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. Those charge could not be tried together.

The Magistrate held that he was not actually trying the case. The accused would be tried at the Sessions, but he was trying to see whether a prima facie case could be made out against the accused.

Mr. Little, however requested that his objection might be recorded. The Magistrate agreed to do so.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. Thanawalla who then opened the prosecution case said that the accused was engaged in the services of the bank in 1902. On August 23, 1921 he was transferred to the Bombay branch of the bank where he was created chief accountant in 1922. His duties included the work of looking after the security register of the bank. He held the powers of attorney of the bank and was entrusted with the key of the safe in which the securities were kept, and none else had any access to that safe. On June 12, the accused handed over the charge of this office to Mr. Davis as he was going home on leave. On that day, the accused asked Mr. Davis to sign a certain statement which the latter refused to do on the ground that he was not sure of the correctness of it. Moreover on June 9, the clerk who used to fill in entries in the security register found two entries made by the accused in his own hand. He was surprised at it as the accused never made entries himself The clerk had enquired of the accused who put him off for explanation every day; and made no explanation before he sailed for England per s.s. "Razmak" on June 12. The clerk, therefore, brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Davis, the same afternoon. Mr. Davis grew suspicious; and he examined the books of account. He found five entries of March 20. Except those five entries the other entries were in the writing of other clerks. They (entries) showed that certain securities had been withdrawn and sold by the accused. It was found out that the accused had misappropriated and falsified the accounts for the securities of an aggregate value of Rs. 540000. The agent of the Bank intimated that to the accused by a wireless message on board the steamer; but the accused replied that everything was alright. After that the bank referred its legal advisers who asked the bank to place the matter in the hands of the police. The accused was again wirelessed to return to India from Aden; but he declined to do so on the ground that his family troubles prevented him from doing so.

As the matter was being looked into by the C. I. D., it was found that the accused had placed orders with broker Parbhudas to sell securities to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs odd on April 20. He had also placed orders with other brokers to sell bonds worth Rs. 1,60,000. He had paid a sum of Rs. 30000 to different brokers towards his losses. The report of the Auditors of the bank stated that securities to the extent of Rs. 1617000 were taken out and replaced from time to time by the accused from the securities lying with the bank. According to that report, the accused began taking out bank's securities early in 1923.

After the accused was brought back to Bombay from Aden by the police, Inspector Husrt of the C. I. D. had searched his belongings and had found the diary of the accused in which the number of the securities misappropriated were found. The whole amount misappropriated was recovered from the various parties.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

31st August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.65
To-day's Opening Rate	17.73
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

31st August, 1926.	
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To-day's Opening Rate	9.44
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.52
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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1926.

THE DANGER OF COMMUNALISM.

On Monday we dealt at length with Lala Lajpatrai's letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru explaining his reasons for resigning from the Swaraj Party. Pundit Motilal has now published his rejoinder to Lalaji's letter and in doing so he has traversed most of the points emphasised by us. Much capital is made of Lalaji's letter by the Anglo-Indian Press which never misses an opportunity of discrediting the Congress and every one working for the cause for which it stands. The "Pioneer", for instance, published Lalaji's letter under the exultant caption "A Formidable Indictment". Pundit Motilal referring to this congratulates Lalaji on "the well-deserved compliment paid to you by such a friend of Indian rights and aspirations as the 'Pioneer'". Lala Lajpatrai is not the first Indian leader whose views have been exploited to the full by the organs of the bureaucracy and this fact makes it the more imperative that the fallacies underlying those views and the danger to the National cause involved in their acceptance should be clearly and fully realised. Lalaji's services to the country have been as numerous as they are unforgettable. The sincerity of his motive is unquestioned. Equally unquestionable is the fact that the lead which he has sought to give the country is a wrong one and in the present critical situation it becomes the duty of every Indian patriot to combat proposals which, if carried out, will be tantamount to the Indian people stultifying themselves in the eyes of the world by taking a suicidal step.

The outstanding fact about Lalaji's resignation is that it is not an unexpected one. His utterances and activities during the last few months had prepared everyone, who knew anything about the inwardness of the political situation, for it. It need, not, therefore, affect the carrying out of the immediate duty which lies before every Congressman, namely, to see that Congress candidates secure an overwhelming success at the ensuing elections. Nothing has happened since the Cawnpore Congress to warrant any change in the programme of action then formulated. What has happened is that Lala Lajpatrai has found it impossible to resist the wave of communalism that has spread over the country. Now aggressive communalism is incompatible with uncompromising nationalism. The latter is concerned solely with the reality of freedom; the former seeks the immediate advantage in the shape of the loaves and fishes of office and is, therefore, content with the pursuit of a shadow. The true Nationalist seeks justice for all communities, realises that the freedom of the country can neither be won nor retained except by an enduring adjustment of communal claims on the basis of "give and take" and subordinates all communal considerations to the supreme duty of winning freedom. The communalist is so much pre-occupied with the so-called interests of his own community that he would rather see the postponement of the day of freedom than forego the illusory advantage of fighting with his confrere of another community for the crumbs from the bureaucratic table. It is not, therefore, surprising that those who regard loyalty to community as more important than loyalty to the Congress are inevitably attracted to the fold of responsive co-operation. The working of this inexorable process is best illustrated by the change in the mentality of Lala Lajpatrai who writes to Pandit Motilal how "slowly and gradually" he has come "to share the belief of many other Hindus that the Swaraj Party, as at present constituted and led is distinctly harmful to Hindus" and who makes no secret of his pathetic faith in the "Reforms" of the "benefits" of which, according to him, Hindus have been deprived more by the "walk-out" of the Swarajists than the Muslims.

Pandit Motilal speaks, perhaps, too bluntly when he declares that all the time Lala Lajpatrai was acting as a Swarajist he was really thinking as a Moderate. For, there is still much that divides Lala Lajpatrai from the Moderates. His views on the acceptance of office still remain unchanged, that is, they continue to be the same as are held by the Congress. But that despite himself his communal tendencies are driving him to the Moderate position is clear; for he finds fault with Congressmen for not ratifying the Sabarmati Pact when ratification, according to the interpretation of the Responsivists, means the acceptance of offices—a step which he regards in the present circumstances to be detrimental to the true interests of the country. This inconsistency in his views is unavoidable so long as he identifies himself with communal organisations whose *raison d'etre* is the scramble for the spoils of "Reforms", and makes him a dangerous guide for the country. Pandit Motilal truly says that in the present circumstances the question of accepting offices is the one question which is now proving a stumbling-block in the way of all political parties coming together. To accept offices so long as the Government of India Act stands as it is, will be a humiliating surrender of the national demand. Lala Lajpatrai, as a true patriot, is naturally opposed to such a surrender. But so overwhelmingly complete is the sway of communalism over him that he is prepared to act in co-operation with those whose policy and programme, however camouflaged, imply this humiliating surrender The illogical position in which Lalaji finds himself brings into relief the danger of paying heed to the siren voice of communalism and is a warning to Congressmen not to slacken their efforts to carry out the Congress programme the pre-occupation with which is the most effective safeguard at once against the seductions of communalism and the temptations of working the Reforms.

CHINA'S PLIGHT.

The Manchurian War-Lord Chang-Tso-lin and his ally in arms Wu Pei-fu have succeeded in routing the bedraggled remains of what was once the army of the Kuominchun or the National Party and in providing Northern China with a government which ought to enjoy a longer period of stability than previous efforts at Peking in that direction. But they are evidently in no mood to placate one important factor in China which must be satisfactorily dealt with if the whole country is to have a peaceful regime. They must come to terms with the leaders of the Canton Government whose devotion to republican principles and whose self-respecting attitude on questions of extra-territoriality and interference on the part of European Powers in Chinese internal administration have rendered them objects of ridicule and hatred to foreign vested interests in the country. The clash between the Cantonese troops and the army sent out from Peking must convince both sides that unless the civil war between North China under Manchu influence, which the Chinese as a whole do not relish, and South China which adheres to democratic government, is made impossible through quick resort to a mutual agreement, both Governments will be rendered weaker by independent and insubordinate action on the part of military commanders who can defy the central authority behind them. The continuance of occasional disturbance in China is a source of good fortune to the foreign vested interests because they can claim, on the ground that "law and order" does not exist in the country, the retention of the rights of extra-territoriality which are a source of humiliation to nationalist China. The European vested interests protest that they will be only too glad to see civil war in China cease. As a matter of fact all that they want is the absence of internal strife on such a colossal and ruinous scale that their business suffers. In the continuance of the quarrel between the Northern and the Southern Governments they are materially interested because they can bully now the one, now the other and both become good customers of war material. It is a pity that enlightened Chinese statesmen like Wellington Koo or Dr. Sze in Peking or the group of foreign-trained university men in the South who control the Canton Government fail to realise as yet the value of arriving at a compromise in order to make a united stand against the foreign mischief-makers.

AN ARROGANT CLAIM.

Amongst European officials in India there are a number of die-hards whose opposition to the schemes of Indianisation in a land which they consider almost a preserve for lucrative employment of their own countrymen breaks out on occasions in the most provoking manner. Colonel Hingston, Principal of the Madras Medical College, utilised the occasion of a prize-giving ceremony in that institution on Friday last to indulge in attacks on the incompetency of the Indian members of the teaching staff and made the arrogant claim that of the clinical teachers at least 50 per cent must be Europeans. The failure of the College to come up to expectations he ascribed to the fact that there were at present only two Europeans out of eight clinical teachers and he saw no hope of improvement unless "some of the teachers of this specialized profession were gentlemen with Western learning, culture and birth". In all the principal cities in India to-day medical men, not of Western but Indian birth, with qualifications at times superior to those of the average I. M. S. man, hold more than their own against European colleagues in practice. They are readily available for teaching work in colleges and hospitals. Nowhere is there any complaint that the standard of teaching has deteriorated. In Madras Col. Hingston, who has no little to do with the selection of the teaching staff of the Medical College, seems to have succeeded in keeping away a good deal of the best Indian medical talent. His anti-Indian attitude is in itself responsible for the deterioration about which he complains.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

With the inauguration of the Senate of the Andhra University on Monday the new University may be said to have begun work in right earnest. That it begins under good auspices is evident from the first task of the Senate viz., to accept a number of endowments. And the business-like character of the Senate is to be seen in its prompt attempt to tackle the knotty question of unemployment among educated classes. The University has filled the people of Andhra with so much enthusiasm that it may be safely expected to receive every kind of help from the public. It is not, however, without its peculiar difficulties. One of its leading and most popular features is the provision for the development of the local vernacular and its use as a medium of instruction even in higher education. But Andhra has four vernaculars. Telegu is spoken by an overwhelming majority of the people, but there are small minorities speaking Urdu, Oriya or Kanarese, whose interests cannot be sacrificed. Dr. Sayid Abdul Latif of the Osmania University, presiding at the Andhra Muslim Educational Conference the other day, fully dwelt upon this difficulty. Sir Brajendranath Seal also referred to a similar difficulty in our own Presidency. But we fear the difficulties are only in the present transitional stage and need not be exaggerated. In the first place the vernaculars will not be made the media of instruction in colleges all at once. Besides, it cannot be long before each linguistic province has a University of its own.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HOW THEY ARE BEING SQUEEZED OUT.

(By P. SUBRAMANIA AIYAR, Editor, "AFRICAN CHRONICLE.".

The Indian community in South Africa allowed sufficient time to elapse in order to enable the public in our Motherland to cool down after the transient excitement caused by the suspension of the Asiatic Bill. The Indian community in the Union though keenly alive to the reality of the situation, despite the postponement of the Bill to a future date, was very anxious not to intrude with their views thus hampering the work of the Paddison Deputation. As a proof of their earnestness to give a free hand to the activities of the Government of India, a special Session of the South African Indian Congress, that was to be held at the end of June 1926, was adjourned, in order to convince, the world, that the Indian community mean to abide by their solemn undertaking. Even the "Natal Mercury", in an editorial, had to admit recently, that the Indians have been scrupulously adhering to their part of the compact. However, while the Paddison Deputation was in this country, most of the negotiations between the Deputation and the Union Government were conducted in Capetown, and the Executive of the South African Indian Congress, the Headquarters of which are at Durban, could not get the opportunity which is indispensable for giving a lucid exposition of the complex operation of the Laws now in existence that have a tendency to eliminate the Indian population.

Demand for Representation.

But the Executive of the South African Indian Congress naturally thought that in any future negotiations that might take place, concerning the ultimate decision of the fate of the Indian community they ought be duly represented. However, that is not to be. The following cable correspondence that took place between Mr. Kajee, Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, and the Government of India throws considerable ligh on the situation. Mr. Kajee in a cable dated the 23rd day of May 1926, addressed the Government of India as follows: "Am directed by the Executive to make representations in the matter of Round Table Conference to be held between India and the Union, whether the Indian community in Union will be entitled representations at the Conference. Am instructed to urge that seeing that Conference is going to deal with vital issues concerning our present and future destiny claims for participation in the Conference by representatives of Congress. Hope Indian Government attention will entertain this request and steps be taken in the desired direction. As Congress Conference being held shortly consider question urgent please reply."

The Government of India in their cable dated the 3rd June 1926, replied as follows: "Telegram dated 25th May personnel of Conference is still under consideration and will take sometime to settle. Government of India are fully alive to the importance to Indian community in South Africa of proposed discussion but as Congress are aware, formula agreed upon between the Government of India and the Union Government, for proposed Conference provides for participation therein only of representatives of two Governments. Government of India therefore regret that it will not be possible to press for inclusion in the Conference of representatives of the Congress, as representing the Indian community in the Union. They will however be glad to receive any views which Congress might wish to put forward on questions of interest to the community and if necessary to communicate those views to their own representatives on the Conference"

The Storm Centre.

Perhaps many people in India may not be aware of the fact, that the real storm centre of the anti-Asiatic agitation, is in British Natal, where the bulk of the Indians reside and it is there the Britishers have been fomenting the anti-Asiatic agitation, which has assumed alarming dimensions. I would refer the people of India to study the Blue Book recently issued by the Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly, on the Asiatic Bill and they would be thoroughly convinced of the bitterness of feeling displayed by the British section of people towards the Indian Race on the whole. If the Paddison Deputation had ascertained the views of the Indians prior to their becoming a consenting party to this agreement, the present dubious aspect of the question (from the standpoint of Indians) would have undergone considerable modification. However even after the conclusion of this agreement, the Indian community laboured under the impression that their trusted representatives would be given an opportunity to put forward their case in all its bearings, but seeing that this is going to be a Conference of the two Governments, it should not be surprising to hear, that the Indian community in the Union, are much perturbed over the prospects awaiting them.

The Agreement

It is necessary indeed that one should have a full knowledge of the meaning underlying the agreement made between the two Governments and so I quote the full text of it below:—

"The Government of the Union of South Africa and the Government of India have been further in communication with each other regarding the best method of arriving at an amicable solution of the Indian prob-

(Continued on page 10)

REFORM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

NEED OF INVESTIGATION.

(By M. R. PARANJPE).

At the session of the secondary Teachers' Conference held in Surat in October last one of the many resolutions was:

"This conference urges the Department to appoint a representative committee on the lines of the consultative committee of the Board of Education, London, to inquire into and report on the teaching of different subjects in secondary schools especially on the teaching of English." In passing this resolution the secondary teachers conveyed to the Education Department of this Presidency, a broad hint that it had neglected so far an important duty and that it was high time to start rectifying the omission. Periodical inquiries into the condition of schools within their jurisdiction is an important feature of the Departments of Education in America and England, and if one wants to know about their schools, their pupils, their schoolmasters, their curricula, their financial and other problems, one can turn to their numerous publications embodying the results of careful inquiry. On the other hand if one wants to collect similar information about the schools and their problems in this Presidency one can get nothing better than the belated annual reports. Even these reports are now put into a cast and whether he likes it or no the D.P.I. has to condense all he wants to say in about 80 pages.

The Corner Stone.

Everybody recognises that the secondary school is the corner stone of any educational organisation and everybody knows also that in this country it is not in a stable condition; but no one knows how to set it right, for no one knows how to locate the flaw. Some ascribe it to the insufficient preparation in English, some attribute it to the use of a foreign medium, some think there has been a degeneration of intellect owing to the prevailing poverty; some believe, that it is all due to the neglect in the training of teachers. In fact everyone has his own view to offer. Crowded classes, indiscriminate promotions, bad salaries, wrong methods of inspections, physical deterioration, government interference, multiplicity of subjects, insufficient grounding in vernaculars, want of co-ordination, bad methods of teaching, proverbial irregularity of Indian students, domination of the examination system, frequency of holidays are also some of the other causes usually presented. Probably all of these have influenced the downward descent of secondary schools: but some of them have been more responsible than the others and require to be immediately looked after. What are these causes? Who knows the answer? In the absence of any inquiry all talk is based on impression and guesswork. This may or may not be right.

Lack of Detailed Inquiry.

In or about 1880 was appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition of education in India. There were only three (or four) universities in India then and the Commission probably directed most of its efforts to secondary education. The two later Commissions, one in the regime of Lord Curzon and the other in that of Lord Chelmsford dealt chiefly with University problems and if they occasionally condescended to inquire about the secondary schools they did not migrate much beyond the borderland between the schools and the university. There has been thus no detailed inquiry into the problems of secondary schools during the last forty years or more and the recommendations of the Hunter Commission of 1882 have become too obsolete now to be unearthed. But I am not suggesting the appointment of a Royal or any other Commission on Education. An inquiry by a big Commission is, as a rule, more showy than useful. At least that has been our experience in India. What we want is a small committee confining its work to a small area and to one or two problems. The usefulness of such an inquiry lies not in its conclusions but in the data it collects. Even with correct data one occasionally draws a wrong conclusion, but in the light of further inquiry one has a chance to check it every now and then. On the other hand, in the absence of such an inquiry one hugs to particular dogmas form life and will not listen to reason.

Meage Official Reports.

At present the only source of information for the D.P.I. is the reports made by the Divisional and other Inspectors and Headmasters of Government high schools. These are, I believe, confidential documents for they are never published and we infer their existence from the stray extracts from them which appear in the annual and quinquennial reports of the Department. Though coming from persons with the best qualifications to make such reports they are obviously defective.

(a) The Inspector's reports often offer the darker side of the picture; for they are prone to note the defects more readily than good points.

(b) The Headmasters' reports are considerably more valuable. But in most cases the Headmaster of a Government high school works under particularly favourable conditions and as the number of Government schools is only one-tenth of the number of non-government schools these reports can not be said to describe the average secondary school in the Presidency.

(c) Both these have, again, the usual shortcomings of the reports from a subordinate to a superior.

(d) Last, but not least, these reports are based on general impression and not on any data collected by any recognised process of educational measurement.

Notes of the Day.

The "Tiger" in Mendicant Mood.

M. Clemenceau, the "Tiger" whose ferocity in victory was the cause of the onerous conditions of the Versailles Treaty under which Germany lies crushed, is now in a mendicant mood. He wrote recently an open letter to President Coolidge pointing out how France was unable to pay her debts to America. He is gloomy about the successful issue of the Mellon-Berenger negotiations in the course of which Secretary Mellon of the United States Treasury Department hopes to secure from France an agreement to pay back something in small but regular instalments. M. Clemenceau announces that he is shortly to issue another epistolary appeal to the American President, and this time at least the heart of Uncle Sam, when such an influential person as the first citizen of the United States is expected to intervene on behalf of France, should melt and he should be in a forgiving and generous mood.

Trapped.

It is this charge that he has been hard hearted which angers the average American citizen. A writer in the American "Nation" points out that the United States were trapped into the acceptance of a war-debts policy based on the Balfour Note under which "the entire onus of the collection of war debts and reparations by Great Britain was shifted from Downing Street to Washington." And then Great Britain secured American assent to the principle that she should collect from France and Italy in the same proportion as America collected her debts from these countries. According to this American critic of British policy in the matter of war-debts the result was that the English "got America both ways." He bitterly complains that British diplomacy has thus isolated the United States and has succeeded in making America "receive all the blame for any stringency in the British terms" of debt settlement. He warns France that America will not be taken in by "the naive and reckless mood of self-pity" dominant in France. M. Clemenceau has a hard task before him to persuade the Americans to continue in their generous mood.

Bengal Responsivists.

In his presidential address at the Bengal Responsive Co-operators' Conference Mr. B. Chakravarti said that the Responsivists' Party is "first of all a party within the Congress." Its loyalty to the Congress, however, does not prevent it from defying the Congress by actively opposing it and openly discrediting its policy. As regards his own Party's policy he said: "If the interests of the country demand it, we shall not shirk the duty of co-operating with the Government even at the risk of courting ridicule from those who seem to think that Swaraj can be attained by noise and excitement." It does require some sort of courage to co-operate with Government and to indulge in gibes at fellow-workers. Mr. Chakravarty calls obstruction futile and would have in its place resistance. As regards the acceptance of office, he says that "if as Ministers we can help the country's march to Swaraj," his Party would accept office; but if Government is not disposed to grant to the Ministers such facilities as would enable them to work efficiently for the good of the country, "it would be our duty to reject all offers of Ministerial portfolios." The change from constitutional powers to "facilities" is significant. Besides, the question still remains as to whether the Responsivists are satisfied with the present facilities. From their insistence on office without any specification of the conditions of acceptance it seems the Responsivists are satisfied, though the Moderates themselves have expressed bitter disappointment.

The Autocrat.

The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has been trying hard to secure direct representation on the Advisory Committee of the G.I.P. Railway. Every time that it represents to the authorities of that Railway the advantage to the public and the essential fairness of having such direct representation it is put off with the reply that the interests of the public are already represented by the members elected by other public bodies in the city. The latest reply from the Agent is a repetition of the familiar argument that a member of the Provincial Legislative Council, a representative of the Government of Bombay and a representative of the Bombay Municipality "already represent well the Bombay Travelling Public." Why should the Agent have such dislike of direct representation by a body which concerns itself exclusively with the subject of passengers' grievances? Other Railway Agents, except the Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, who follows the bad example of his G.I.P. confrere, are free from it. The Agent of the G.I.P. is, however, autocratic in his methods. He does not allow Mr. Boman-Behram's proposal to give a seat to the Association in question even on the agenda of the Advisory Committee. "I do not propose to recommend any alteration in the constitution of my Committee" says the Little Moghul in his reply. Evidently the Committee is to the Agent not a body which is to "advise" but a toy to be played with.

A Plea for a Pittance.

The Standing Committee of the Corporation will consider today Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola's resolution that in modification of Standing Committee Resolution No. 3606 dated the 25th August, 1926, sanction be given to the continuance of the payment of extraordinary allowance of Rs. 5 per month even to the newly-appointed sweepers, halalkhores and others, referred to in the Sub-Committee's report, dated the 14th August, 1926, until the representation made by them to the Commissioner and placed before the Standing Committee at the last meeting has been duly considered. It is mainly in the hope that this resolution, notice of which was given on the 27th August, would be favourably considered by the Committee that the scavengers called off their strike. Besides, the resolution is just from every point of view, calls for only a continuation of an old practice, and is calculated to lead to a speedy and smooth consideration of the scavengers' representation to the Commissioner. We trust the Committee will not be influenced by any exaggerated notions of prestige and will accept the resolution. Else they would take a grave responsibility on their shoulders.

HOUSE OF COMMONS REASSEMBLES.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS RENEWED.

LABOUR M. P. SUSPENDED.

LONDON, August 30.

The House of Commons reassembled for the special purpose of renewing emergency regulations in connection with the coal dispute. Commander Kenworthy asked whether, Mr. Baldwin's message to the American newspapers as regards the condition of miners and their families was sent through the Ambassador at Washington, and in consultation with the Foreign Office. Sir A. Chamberlain replied that the message was not sent through the Ambassador but "with my knowledge and full concurrence." (Conservative cheers).

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks moving a resolutions for a month said there had been only 64 prosecutions under those regulations in August. Their chief value was preventive. The mining districts were generally quiet and orderly, and he would like to pay a tribute to the miners.

LABOUR M. P. SUSPENDED.

Labourite interruptions followed, in which Mr. Jack Jones was most prominent The speaker asked Mr. Jones to withdraw. Mr. Jones began his exit at snail's pace stopping at intervals to abuse Government benches, and was finally suspended by 235 votes to 53.

Sir Henry Slesser moved an amendment to terminate two emergency regulations dealing with the acts likely to cause sedition, and public meetings and processions. The amendment was rejected by 252 votes to 90.—Reuter.

RENEWED FOR 1 MONTH MORE.

House of Commons renewed the emergency regulations for another month, by 232 votes to 91, and adjourned till tomorrow for general discussion of coal situation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

During the House of Commons' debate, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was an interested spectator in the distinguished Strangers' Gallery.—Reuter's Special.

MR. MACDONALD ACCUSES GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The coal debate to-day in the House of Commons was proceeded by a rejection by 285 to 100 votes of a motion of Mr. MacDonald in favour of adjournment till 7th September instead of 9th November as proposed by Government. Mr. MacDonald hoped that the conditions which the Labour Party would reveal in the course of the debate would enable Government to get the two sides together.

Mr. Churchill in reply said that Government had no knowledge of any facts justifying Mr. MacDonald's hope.

Mr. MacDonald declared that Government was responsible for the present situation. The cabinet had been most efficient and loyal to the sub-committee of the owners and had taken up every suggestion of the owners. (Labour cheers). The Premier's letter to America, he declared, was unworthy of himself and his office. Mr. MacDonald further said that there must be a national agreement between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation and negotiations should be opened. Mr. MacDonald declared that one thing that was required now was for Government to get the two sides together or if that failed perhaps to look for some outside good influence to do so apart from Government. (Labour cheers.) Reuter's lobby correspondent says that Mr. MacDonald thought there would be an appeal to the nation by the King.

Sir A. Steel Maitland declared that the tone of Mr. MacDonald's speech was most regrettable. He emphasised that Government was ready to act as soon as one side showed its willingness to make a really substantial proposal.—Reuter.

"MINERS BADLY LED"

LORDS RENEW EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The House of Lords adopted a resolution continuing emergency regulations after the speeches of protest by Lords Parmoor and Arnold, though Lord Buckmaster (Labourite) declared that the regulations were more necessary now than originally as the dispute was reaching the climax in which forces of disorder were likely to find free play. He declared that the miners were badly led. The Lords adjourned till 9th November.—Reuter.

WILL MINES BE DESTROYED?

GOVT. TAKING PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

LONDON, August 30.

Sir W. Joyson-Hicks in the House of Commons, said if the safetymen were called out by Mr. Cook, or by anyone else, it would be the duty of Government to take all possible steps to prevent the mines, which was the livelihood of miners, from being destroyed (Ministerial cheers). That was the elementary duty and that duty would be carried out to the full.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT LENINGRAD

160 PASSENGERS DIE

DUE TO STEAMER'S COLLISION WITH MOLE.

LONDON, Aug 30.

Moscow.—Hundreds perished when the passenger steamer 'Burovestnik" leaving Leningrade for Kronstad collided with the mole in a dense fog in trying to avert a collision with the German steamer "Greyne." A hole two metres wide was knocked in the hull, and the ship sank in 15 minutes.—Reuter.

160 PERSONS DEAD.

Riga.—A message from Leningrad says that 160 persons perished in the Burevestnik disaster.—Reuter.

LOT OF CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.

PERISHED IN LOCKED CABIN,

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Moscow.—166 persons were drowned by the sinking of the "Burevestnik." 563 passengers were on board the steamer at the time of the disaster. Lifeboats from the port saved 285 and many others saved themselves. The majority of the passengers are inhabitants of Kronstadt who were returning with their families after spending the Sunday at Leningrad. The heroism of the sailors, many of whom have perished, prevented the boilers from exploding and saved many women and children. Panic prevented the lowering of any of the "Burevestnik's" boats. The captain's wife and children were asleep in a locked cabin, the key of which was kept with the captain who has perished.—Reuter.

DREAMING OF ANOTHER "DER TAG?"

PRINCE OSCAR ON GLORY OF OLD GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Nuremburg.—Prince Oscar of Prussia who participated in the Nationalist rally, yesterday, in a speech, said that he brought Nationalists' greeting "from the small recruits in our family who hope to serve in a resurrected German army." Prince Oscar proceeded to glorify the old army and its traditions "which we cherish in our hearts and desire to hand down to our children." Organisers of the Nationalists "Day of Honour" telegraphed to the ex-Kaiser stating the "Assembled warriors remember their War Lord" and assuring him that the "Spirit of combat and freedom is still alive in the German people and will lead them to new, great and happy times."—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN AZORES.

Reuter is informed that a severe earthquake shock was felt in the Azores as a result of which the town of Fayal has been considerably damaged. But hitherto there have been no details.—Reuter.

PERSIAN MEJLISS' CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Teheran.—The Mejlss in a secret session passed a vote of confidence in the Premier by a majority.

The General Officer Commanding the East ern Army who had been arrested during the Shah's visit to Khorassan has been released.—Reuter.

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" has been acquired by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Messrs. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., and Pothan Joseph will be Joint Editors.—A. P.

DELEGATE CONFERENCE ON THURSDAY.

DEFINITE MOVE FOR PEACE?

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Miners' Executive sat for two hours and a half, and decided to call a delegate conference on Thursday. Reuter understands that important developments are pending, and that the Federation will make a definite move in the course of a week to end the deadlock and enter into negotiations for a settlement.—Reuter.

CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND MINERS.

SERIOUS INJURIES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Heads were split and other injuries were sustained, in a battle on the mountainside near Pontypool, when the police thrice baton-charged hundreds of miners accompanied by screaming wives who ambushed the police escorting 15 miners returning from work. Order was eventually restored. Several police were slightly injured by stones and lumps of earth.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY RECRUITING.

GUJRAT TO BE EXCLUDED.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

When the Legislative Assembly re assembled this morning after three holidays, the House was very thin, particularly the non-official benches. A large number of members have already left Simla.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Ghose said that the Judicial Committee Bill regarding the appointment of two members on Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with Indian experience had been passed by the House of Lords but had not yet been before the House of Commons and Government understood it would not be possible to bring it before the Commons before 1927.

EXPENDITURE ON BACK BAY COMMITTEE.

Sir B.N. Mitra answering Mr. Ghose said that the approximate expenditure to be incurred on the Back Bay Committee was Rs. 1,20,000 and would be borne by the Central Government.

Replying to Mr. Neogy's question on the Coal Committee's Report, Sir Charles Innes said that Government had given the fullest consideration to Mr. Ginwalla's minority report, but had no present intention of taking any further action to assist the export trade in coal beyond what they have already taken on the Coal Committee's Report Government did not propose to allot a day for the discussion of the report, but it was open to any member to give notice of a resolution on the subject.

The Commerce Member answering Mr. B. Das expected that the training ship would be ready next year. It was intended that the school year should begin about the 15th September. The ship would be stationed at Karachi.

Mr. S. C. Ghose enquired whether electric lights and fans were provided for European, Anglo Indian and Chinese, Japanese and Negro prisoners who might happen to be sent to prisons under the control of the Government of India.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in reply said: "No electric lights and fans are provided in jails in Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Baluchistan and the States of Western India. In the Secunderabad Jail, electric lights are provided for all prisoners but no fans. Electric light is now in process of being installed in the Delhi District Jail for the first time. No prisoners of European habits are kept in the Delhi District Jail. When sentenced they are transferred to Lahore Jail. An electric fan is being installed in one of the European detention wards, and an electric light in each of the two wards. I have not yet received information from the North-West Frontier Province but if the Hon. Member wishes I will let him know the facts later."

GUJARAT AND INDIAN ARMY RECRUITING.

The Army Secretary in reply to a question by Mr. Sykes said, that the Government did not propose to open Gujarat to recruiting for the Indian Army. Mr. Sykes further enquired why the W.A. Committee consisting entirely of Gujarati gentlemen was sent at public expense to investigate the military training establishments of Europe and America. Mr. Burdon replied: "It was not a Committee that went to Europe and America but a Deputation selected by the Indian Sandhurst Committee from among its own members. It happened that only three members who were so selected and were able to undertake the Deputation were gentlemen from the Bombay side. One of them is a retired military officer of distinction, and the other two are prominent members of the Indian Legislature. The Committee were entirely satisfied as to the competence of these gentlemen to investigate and report to the Committee on the matters in question." (Laughter.)

SCHOOLS OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

In reply to a question by Mr. S.C. Ghose Mr. J.W. Bhore replied that the Rockfeller Trust in America contributed a sum of dol. 4,00,000 towards the contribution of a new School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine recently opened in London. Mr. Ghose further enquired whether Government would propose to consider the desirability of approaching the Rockfeller Trust for a decent contribution towards the construction of School's of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in the capital cities of India, except Calcutta, which already possessed such a school. Mr. Bhore said, a representative of the International Health Board (Rockfeller Foundation) was expected shortly to visit India for the purpose of studying the present position of medical education in this country with a view to enable the Board to decide whether or not financial assistance from the funds of the Foundation should be given to any medical colleges or institutions in India. As medical education was a Provincial Transferred Subject, it would be for Local Governments to consider whether the Rockfeller Foundation should be approached for a contribution towards the Provincial institutions such as Schools of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

INDIAN GOODS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. S.C. Ghose enquired as to what steps were being taken by the Government to increase sales of Indian goods in foreign countries. Sir Charles Innes said that there was in existence in Calcutta a Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. It was one of the duties of this Department to encourage Indian overseas trade by means of trade introductions, that is, introducing Indian firms of good standing and reputation to foreign merchants and by supplying to Indian firms of information as to trade openings abroad. The Department also circulated full information regarding Indian products and manufactures to foreign merchants likely to be interested. It worked in close co-operation with the Indian Trade Commissioner who discharged similar functions in

(Continued on next page.)

BAR COUNCILS BILL.

CR. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

PASSED IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Council of State passed to-day the Bar Council Bill with a small amendment.

CR. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Council of State then discussed the Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of inflammatory literature. Mr. Ramdas moved that the Bill's operation be limited to two years, but his amendment was defeated by 8 to 36 votes The Bill was then passed without any amendment.—A. P.

SIR M. DADABHOY'S VEHEMENT SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Both to Government and to those who thought that the passage of the Bar Councils Bill in the Council of State was a matter of a few minutes, the proceedings of the Council came indeed as a great surprise. This was due to the presence of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who claimed to be a member of the English Bar for thirty-nine years, and who would not, even though he has not been practising for the last six years, allow the "highest traditions of the English Bar to be degraded by the monstrous and revolutionary proposal of the establishment of Bar Councils which in the Indian conditions would be guided by communal jealousies and professional rivalries". The knight from Nagpur, therefore, engaged the Council with a forty-five minute speech in which he poured out his invectives against the Vakils, described them as incompetent and unfit as against barristers from England who "are men of eminence and ability", castigated Government for having in a moment of weakness during the non-co-operation movement yielded to the pressure of vakil hierarchy in the Assembly into appointing a Bar Committee, and bemoaned the lot of barristers who would be swamped out of existence by the vakil majority in the Bar Councils.

REPLIES FROM THE VAKILS.

In the vehemence of his denunciation, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy forgot to take notice of the evidence given by judges, counsel and others before the Bar Committee regarding the ability and character and integrity of vakils in India, and found no adjective too strong to run them down. The vakil class in the Council rose equal to the occasion, and in speeches temperately worded brought Sir Maneckjee to realise the hard facts of the situation, the injustice hitherto meted out to vakils, the artificial superiority conceded to English members of the Bar both by statute and by practice, the ability and integrity of vakils which had been testified to by English judges and English barristers, and the promise of a united Indian bar under the proposed bill.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu criticised the Parsee knight of looking to England for the supply of legal talent. Syed Raza Ali despaired of his mentality and Mr. Desikachari gently accused him of being unfair to vakils. The arguments of Sir Maneckjee were so fallacious that even non-lawyer members like Sir Pheroze Sethna had to intervene in order to tell the protagonist of the English Bar that he was far behind the times like Rip Van Vinkle, and must submit to Indian sentiment which, in this matter, was rightly expressed in favour of unification of the Indian Bar by levelling up the vakils to the grade occupied by barristers.

As for Government, however, the Bill was a 'fait accompli', and must be passed. Although Mr. S. R. Das who happened to be the leader of the Bar in Calcutta till recently, shed crocodile tears at the misfortune of his having to be the instrument of moving a bill which in course of time would operate in the extinction of the English Bar, but he consoled himself in the thought that the Bill was after all, not a complete surrender to the Indian sentiment, and under it the barristers could, if they were able, to manage to live in peace and contentment. The speeches of Syed Raza Ali and Sir F. Sethna, however, appeared to jar on his ears and he was inclined to cross swords with them. But his official position as Law Member practically muzzled him and prevented him from entering into the controversy between vakils and barristers.

SIR MANECKJEE SILENCED.

The crushing replies which the vakil members gave to Sir Maneckjee had the salutary effect of silencing him. He raised not his dissentient voice when the motion for consideration of the Bill was passed, nor raised any murmur when the Bill with a small amendment moved from the official side was passed. This amendment was intended to clarify the position that the present dual system in Calcutta and Bombay High Courts would, as recommended by the Bar Committee, be left undisturbed Beyond this no other change was effected although Kumar Shankar Roy Chowdhri, the newest Swarajist Member of the Council, attempted to provide that no person should be disqualified for admission as advocate into any High Court merely on the ground of his not being domiciled within the jurisdiction of that High Court. Non-officials regard the Bill as the thin end of the wedge and capable of not only creating a united Indian Bar but hasten the advent of the Supreme Court in India.

CR. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

When the Legislative Assembly could not defeat Government nor carry any amendment in connexion with the Bill, which empowers Government to seize and confiscate Communalist literature the Council of State

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

NEED OF PROTECTION.

MR. J A WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was the witness on Tuesday before the Indian Tariff Board and he made out a strong case for imposing protective duty on foreign goods. He pointed out that though England was advising other countries to adopt free trade, in fact and practice she was a protectionist. If she did not practise protection, he said, Lancashire would have gone to the wall. He also attributed the present depression to the exchange policy of the Government and overloading markets by the imported goods to the extent of Rs. 42 crores in excess. He pleaded for the Indian Labour, which, he said, in spite of getting double the wages to what obtained in 1914 did not gets its due owing to the policy of exchange adopted by the Government. There was no country in the world, he emphasised, which did not adopt protection and he urged the Government of India to follow suit.

Another witness was Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas who opposed import duty on Japanese goods as he thought it would affect the purse of poor Indians while Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey pleaded for the protective duty, but he was against the export duty.

The Chairman also announced to clear a misunderstanding that the Board would hear evidence in vernacular as well as English. The Girni Kamgar Mahasabha had in a letter thanked the Committee for allowing them to tender evidence in Marathi.

On Tuesday morning Mr. J. A. Wadia was examined by the Indian Tariff Board. He had no written statement as he told the Board that his views he had already published in the newspapers. At the outset the Chairman announced that it was not true that the Board had refused to take evidence in vernacular, as it was published in a newspaper. On the other hand, they would prefer taking evidence in vernacular if a witness did not know English. They wished this to be published in the press for the benefit of those who wanted to give evidence in vernacular. In a certain case a statement was sent in Marathi to the Board, and the witness was asked to send its English translation but he was not refused to come and give evidence before the Board in vernacular.

Questioned by the Chairman as to the causes of the present depression, Mr. Wadia said it was due to the great quantity of imported goods during boom period from Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 102 crores, fluctuation of the exchange from 1-3s to 1-6s, the operatives' strike and the bad trade. Proceeding further Mr. Wadia said the Japanese industry was protected while the Indian industry was not. the result was that Lancashire was driven out by Japan even from China. He doubted if Indian mills' goods were consumed by the poverty-stricken people. The Lancashire goods, he asserted, were consumed by the better class. He suggested doubling of import duty which would enhance the revenue on imports duty from Rs. 3 crores to Rs 16 crores. In return he said, he would give rebate to the people in remitting salt duty, income tax, silk duty and other taxes.

Asked by the Chairman if it was convenient to remove duties when they were once imposed, Mr. Wadia said if it suited the Government they could do it, like a see-saw. There was no country in the world which was not protected. England protected industries otherwise Lancashire would go to the walls. If protection was not advantageous the civilised countries in the world would not adopt it. In India, the industry was still in its infancy, operatives, managers and directors were still inexperienced and therefore the industry required protection.

FOLLOW JAPAN'S EXAMPLE

Questioned by the Chairman what kind of protection he required, Mr. Wadia said, the same protection which Japan gave to her industry and he was sure India would bundle out both Japan and Lancashire out of India and would stand the competition. Mr. Wadia further said, if Government had adopted only the Fowler Committee's recommendations, the case would not have been as bad as it was now. Under the present system both the prices and the currency were inflated and the labourers did not get sufficient compensation for the rise.

Examined by Mr. Subba Rao witness said in 1900 Bombay had 42 yarn mills out of which there was not one remaining. they all having taken to weaving. He ascribed the change for better. The inflation, he said, was from 117 to 250 p. c.

Asked by Mr. Muzumdar witness said English goods were better than Indian and people bought English goods for the sake of their quality. It was not a question of sentiment but one of money.

Questioned by the Chairman as to how productive duty against Japanese competition will help Bombay mills which were 82 in number against the mills of rest of India, numbering nearly 300, Mr. Wadia said by imposing protective duty, it was just possible Bombay mills might make less profit than the up-country mills, but all these years, the Bombay mills did not complain against the up-country mills and if they found it advantageous the Bombay mills might shift up-country in future, but he submitted protective duty was necessary. Questioned further in regard to the management of the mills, he said, at some places, management may be bad, at others directors may not be desirable and still in some places agents may not be of the right sort but on the whole he had nothing to complain. He was not in favour of any change at present as

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THE ANGORA TRIAL.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST PRESENT REGIME.

THE DEFENCE STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Aug 10.

At long last the historical trial has commenced, and is proving extremely sensational. The Public Prosecutor has read out his indictment accusing seventeen of the prisoners of having plotted a "coup d'etat" and hence deserving penal servitude for life. These are the following:—Dr. Nazim (one of the founders of the Committee of the Union and Progress or C. U. P.), Djavid Bey (ex-Minister of Finance) Ali Ihsan (Member of the General Council of C.U.P.) Hilmi (ex-Deputy for Ardahan, Kuchuk Talaat (member, General Council of the C.U.P.), Azmi (ex-Inspector of Police), Kara Wasif (ex-Deputy for Sivas) Hosein Auni (ex-Deputy for Erzerum), Chalaq Salahuddin and Nail (ex-Deputies for Mersina) Ihsan (Deputy for Arghana), Hosein Jahud (ex-Editor of the suppressed "Tanin" and now an exile in Chorum), Midha Shukri (Secretary General of the C. U. P.) Rouf Bey (ex-Premier of the Turkish Republic), Dr. Adnan Bey and Rahmi Bey (ex-Vali of Smyrna). The three last-named accused have not yet returned to Turkey. The others of the accused are charged with minor offences and hence only rigorous imprisonment for ten years has been demanded for them. The most prominent among these are A. Nasini Bey, (ex-Foreign Minister) and Eyyub Sahri Bey, one of the initoators of the C.U.P. Revolution in Turkey.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST ESTABLISHED REGIME.

As a result of cross examinations, these two prominent leaders of the C. U. P. have been found innocent and have, therefore, been discharged. The Prosecution accused these and others of having formulated a programme at Djavid Bey's which was antagonistic to the principles of the established regime, and of having carried secret and conspirative activities for making that programme successful. For proving the point that these remnants of the C. U. P. were plotting against the established regime, and of having carried secret and conspirative activities for making that programme successful. For proing the point that these remnans of the C. U. P. were plotting against the established regime, a letter found in the house of Azmi, is quoted, in which Azmi says:—"I have resolved to liquidate the question of Mustafa Kemal and to avenge myself on those who exiled me." The main articles of the said programme are (1) Stamboul should be the capital instead of Angora. (2) Two Chambers instead of one should be constituted. (3) Sovereignty belongs exclusively to the Nation. (4) A more practicable Government should be formed in the country. (5) All political differences should be sunk and a sort of unification of all parties and classes brought about for presenting a united front against the enemy. (6) The C. U. P. should be named as the "Radical Party. (7) A balance of powers should be established between the Executive and Legislative organs of the State.

During the cross-examination, the Court is asking questions about the past activities of the C. U. P. and its leaders, so that the Turkish Nation may realise well that those who once again desired to take hold of the reins of the Government of the country had ruined it when they were at the head of the affairs.

THE DEFENCE.

The answers given by the accused to the questions, may be summed up thus:—The Turco-German alliance was first planned by Mahomud Shevket Pasha when he found Turkey isolated after the Balkan War. Prnice Said Halim Pasha and Talaat Pasha completed that alliance. Enver, Jemal and Talaat Pashas decided to join the war on the side of Germany and got their decision approved of by the Parliament. Speculation and profiteering became rife during the War, for curing which the Food Ministry was constituted under Kara Kemal, but he became a "State within the State." He showed some surplus, which was condemned as the blood sucked out of the hungry people, hence it was made a "Wakf" but Kara Kemal once again succeeded in getting the control of his Wakf in his hands. The Armistice was concluded after the defection of Bulgaria and the collapse of the Syrian front which was considered impregnable by Enver Pasha. The Party Funds of the C. U. P. were distributed among the members of its General Conceil at the of £T2,000, (Gold) per head. But Enver, Jemal and Talaat Pasha did not take a pice out of this sum. The C. U. P. was dissolved and the "Modern Patty" was founded in its place which took charge of £T120,000 (gold) from out of its funds. In their exile, these leaders formulated a Programme for creating trouble for England in Her Dependencies so that she might not crush the Nationalists Movement of Turkey. Jemal Pasha was sent to Afghanistan for this purpose. Enver Pasha wanted to return to Turkey, but he was opposed by his friends; for, his return would have caused a split in the Nationalist movement.

The last part of this statement was taken exception to by the President of the Court, who said that Enver Pasha sent his men to Anatolia to revive the C. U. P. and thus stabbing the Nationalist Movement in the back, to take hold of the Government once again.

MOTOR-CYCLISTS ON WORLD TOUR.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Two British motor-cyclists, with side-cars filled with spare petrol-cans, bedding, rifles etc have started on a 35,000 miles world tour, in furtherance of a British motor-cycle movement. They will visit 23 countries, including India, Australia and New Zealand, and expect to return in 18 months.—Reuter's Special.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the control of the administration was in the hands of the shareholders. His complaint was that the shareholders did not take proper interest.

SHAREHOLDERS' APATHY.

Asked by Mr. Muzumdar, witness said the shareholders did not care to take interest so far as they got dividends. As they did not get the dividends they appealed to the Government to produce dividends. (Laughter.).

Continuing, he said, the Indian idea of the shareholders was that if one quarrelled in the shareholders' meeting he was supposed to be a good director just as a man was a good patriot who criticised the Government in season and out of season. (Laughter.).

Asked by the Chairman that two-thirds of the looms in Bombay was in the hands of one man, and whether he considered this a weakness or strength of the industry, witness said it may be weakness of the agents but not of the industry. It was bad for the agents as they had to finance the industry.

Continuing witness said the cost of production was doubled since the war. The workmen to-day got Rs. seven crores in wages against Rs. three crores and a half before. India was like America in regard to the cotton industry. It was a cotton growing country, it had capital, labour and coal, and like America it required only protective duty.

The Chairman quoted the opinion of an American professor who was once chairman of American Tariff Board, that America would have been in the same position to-day in regard to the textile industry even if it was not protected at all?

Mr. Wadia:—It is a harmless opinion as far as his own country is concerned. It does nobody any harm because he knows that nobody is going to follow it. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Subba Rao witness said the operatives got double the wages now to what they got in 1914 which he considered a belated payment due to them.

Asked as to what he would suggest to bring about parity between the cost of production and prices witness said he attached great importance to the currency. Unless it was stabilised and adjusted to automatic currency basis he did not hold out good future of the industry to put it on paying basis.

A NECESSARY EVIL.

Replying to Mr. Muzumdar, witness said they could not eliminate middlemen in respect of sales. They were a necessary evil.

To the Chairman witness suggested two points to protect the industry, viz:—(1) slow and painful process of adjustment and (2) more speedy process of immediate duty, viz:—doubling the duty. By the latter suggestion, he said, it would put the industry on her legs at once. About Rs. 42 crores of goods was in the country more than the annual average and he thought when it was cleared off the trade would assume a normal aspect.

Continuing Mr. Wadia said England asked India to follow free trade but all along she (England) was following protection for herself. England as well asked France and Germany to try free trade policy but without success. Now that one-fifth of the human race was under her control, England asked India, to follow free trade, but at the same time, she (England) was building up her trade on protection. (Laughter.).

Questioned by the Chairman, witness said he was against export bounty.

MR. NARANDAS PURUSHOTTAM'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness was Mr. Narandas Purushottam. He gave evidence in Gujarati which was interpreted by Mr. Muzumdar in English.

Replying to the Chairman he said he had left doing business with Japan and England for the last five years owing to his vow given to Mahatma Gandhi.

When pointed out by the Chairman that in his statement he had favoured business with Japan, witness said he had written the statement from the consumers' point of view as he did not wish poor people to pay high prices. The Chairman again pointed out to witness that if high import duty was imposed upon Japanese goods it would stop Japanese goods coming to India and thus fulfil his vow given to Mahatmaji, then why should he favour trade with Japan by not imposing duty, witness said what he wrote in the statement was his private opinion.

EFFECT OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

In the course of his statement witness said:—Now to come to the point about Japanese goods competing with Indian in our home and export markets. A casual study will reveal that so far as the foreign markets are concerned Japan competes with India in sheetings only. In pre-war time India enjoyed a very fair proportion of the East African trade but during war time and immediately afterwards when the Swadeshi movement captured the imagination of Indians for nearly 2 or 3 years the mills found it more to their interests to produce qualities suitable for home consumption only and full advantage was taken of the Swadeshi movement to squeeze the maximum prices from the consumers. The Bombay mills during all these years deliberately and willfully ignored their special export markets simply to satisfy their greed of realising better prices at home. The door was thus opened for the ingress of Japanese goods into East Africa, Egypt and the Levant. America which also used to export sheetings to Africa in fair quantities ceased to take the same interest in the African trade because of increased domestic consumption at remunerative prices. Japan thus found the field wholly to herself in this particular class of goods and not only did she take the full advantage of the opportunity but having once acquired a foothold she had been naturally trying her utmost through her superior efficiency and economical management to retain her position despite the severe competition that she has to face to-day in the said markets from Belgium and Austria as also from America and India which have again sought an outlet in these markets.

Thanks to the methods and practices of the Indian millowners the Swadeshi movement has languished (as it did in 1909 for similar reasons) and now when they find their old export markets in other hands they are crying out like spoilt children for the results of their own follies and misdeeds. It is obvious therefore that Indian millowners have been themselves solely responsible for losing their export markets. It is my firm conviction that if our Indian mills were to put their houses in order, and run their concerns economically and efficiently they could most successfully compete against Japanese or any other goods.

For instance, only this week the Bombay Dyeing Mills—one of the best managed concern in the whole of India—has successfully sold sheetings in competition with Japanese goods and they as well as the Century Mills and some other mills have also placed on the market various qualities of long-cloth and shirtings in direct imitation of Japanese goods of these descriptions at not merely competitive but distinctly lower prices. Japanese dhooties manufactured from 30s counts or thereabouts also sell in the Indian market side by side with Indian dhooties of similar count; but in this connection I would draw the attention of the Board to the fact that the quantity of Japanese dhooties imported into India of these counts do not constitute even 5 per cent. of similar dhooties imported from Lancashire. As a matter of fact the Japanese dhooty business is almost contemptible so far as quantity is concerned which defeats the millowners' contention that Japanese goods are sold cheaper than Indian, on the other hand the quantity of Lancashire dhooties imported into India serves to show where the competition lies.

BOMBAY'S RIVALS.

Secondly, there is some slight competition in bleached susies which were originally manufactured by the Bombay mills. In this connection also I should like to lay stress on the point that if Bombay mills suffer from Japanese competition they suffer all the more from Ahmedabad mills' competition. Since the last year or so Ahmedabad has been turning out this class of goods in huge quantities and has been underselling not only Bombay but Japan also. Cheap labour, intensely economical management, very low bleaching charges and the nearness of the raw material and the finished products markets all go in Ahmedabad's favour.

It is my deliberate conviction that beyond the competition indicated above Japanese goods do not compete with our Indian mills.

Grey shirtings which are imported from Japan in fair quantities do not compete with Indian goods but with Lancashire goods and this is amply borne out by Customs figures which demonstrate that Lancashire has lost ground to Japan although it would not be true to say that Japanese imports have increased in anything like the same proportion as the decline in Lancashire imports. The difference may be accounted for by the poor demand for these goods more than anything else; hence with the exception of grey sheetings (36" x 30 Yards x 9/10lbs.) and some small quantities of bleached susies Japanese goods do not enter into competition with Indian products.

Now, coming to the second point I should like to inform the Board that if Indian mills would improve their administrative machinery and otherwise put their houses in order they will be so able to reduce their cost of production that there will be no need to entertain any fears about Japanese competition. A few suggestions will not be out of place.

NO COMPETITION FROM JAPAN.

If there is anything like Japanese competition 'in fact' it should be all the more welcome as it has opened the eyes of the shareholders as well as the public to the mismanagement of the Indian mills. As I have demonstrated above there is no competition from Japan worth the name that is detrimental to the interests of our home industry; but if there is any degree of healthy competition we ought rather to encourage it so as to keep the Indian mill management alert and efficient in the supreme interests of the millions of insufficiently-clad consumers. Notwithstanding this, should it be found necessary or advisable to afford protection to the Indian cotton mill industry by imposing an additional import duty, such an action should not be confined merely to Japanese goods, which have rendered a distinct service to the poor consumers of India, but should also apply to 'all goods' manufactured outside India. Out of a total import of 60 crores rupees worth of foreign piecegoods Japan's share is barely 8 per cent. Hence it would be wholly unjustifiable to penalise Japan only.

I am firmly of opinion that the depression that our industry is passing through is equally felt by Lancashire and Japan and the causes thereof are more fundamental than the Bombay millowners have sought to make out.

Examined by Mr. Subba Rao witness said he could say from his personal experience gained by the visits to the different mills that the output of many mills was low owing to the old machinery.

Replying to Mr. Muzmudar, witness said Japanese dhoties were coming to Bombay for the last three years. He alleged that some of the selling agents were in the habit of selling off goods to their own relatives without giving a chance to the merchants at low prices, but this he was not prepared to prove or give instances.

Finally, he said, he would prefer levying duty on all foreign goods and not on Japan only.

CAUSES OF BAD STATE OF TRADE.

The third witness was Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersy representing the Bombay Country Fancy Piece-goods Merchants' Association. Witness attributed the present bad state of trade to (1) bad economic conditions, brought about by the exchange policy of the Government, (2) financial position of traders, (3) Japanese competition and internal competition among mills.

Examined by the Chairman, witness said formerly there were 300 members of the Association which number was now reduced to 70. After the slump in exchange in 1919 many merchants who had ordered goods from United Kingdom were not able to liquidate the goods thrown on the market. It was a strong blow to the merchants as the prices came down and ruined many merchants. For instance, he said, in 1920 the price of long cloth was 30 annas per pound which came down to 22 annas a pound in 1922.

Asked for his suggestion, witness said he would prefer imposing protective duty on Japanese goods. He attributed the internal competition to the heavy stock of some mills which he hoped would be cleared off after some time. He also suggested establishment of a bank by Government with branches all over the country to advance loans to merchants on hypothecation of goods.

Chairman: Does the Imperial Bank refuse advances on hypothecation of goods?

A.: On information I say, that is so.

Continuing witness said some kinds of goods of United Kingdom have not yet been driven out by the Japanese goods, but they might do so in future. It was a drawback on the part of the Indian mills in not introducing new qualities and fancy goods. He thought Japanese merchants were underselling and therefore the balance of the Indian goods not sold by competition remained in India. He also characterised the present system of levying duty on imported goods as complicating as some goods got advantage over the other in certain qualities of cloth. He suggested imperial preference to get over the present difficulty of trade depression.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day at 11 a.m.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following are the closing scores in the County matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Surrey at Lord's.—Surrey 579 for five, and declared (Hobbs 316 not out, Jardine 103). Middlesex 275 (Dales 52, Hendren 101 not out). They followed-on, and made one run for no wicket.

Northamptonshire vs. Kent.—Kent 233. Northants 121 (Freeman seven for 49). Kent 386 for six, and declared (Ashdown 58, Knott 56, Woolley 217. Woolley was at the wickets for two hours and forty minutes, and hit three sixes and 29 fours). Northants 157 for three (W. Timms 76 not out).

Somerset vs. Warwickshire.—Warwick 485 for seven, and declared (Fiddian-Green 50, Calthorpe 103 not out). Somerset 326 for six (MacBryan129).

Essex vs. Hampshire.—Essex 498 for six, and declared (Nicholls 81, Russell 156, Douglas 54 not out). Hampshire 303 for eight (Mead 90, Tennyson 111).

Lancashire vs. Notts.—Notts 292. Lancashire 454 (Makepeace 180, E. Tyldesley 140). Notts 46 for four.

Glamorgan vs. Yorkshire.—Yorkshire 420 for six, and declared. Glamorgan 308 (Bates 66, Bell 59, Walters 69, Robinson five for 56). Yorkshire 69 for three.

Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire.—Gloucester 306. Leicester 271 (Taylor 59, Parker four for 114, creating a world's record, taking 200 wickets in the season for the fourth time in his career). Gloucester 15 for two wickets.

Sussex vs. The Australians.—The Australians' 317 (Bardsley 118 not out). Sussex 240 (Bowley 69, Holdsworth 49, Grimmett four for 63, Mailey four for 103).—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN SWIMMER'S RECORD.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The German, Vierkotter, swum the Channel in 12 hours and 42 minutes, starting from Cape Gris Nez at 35 minutes past one in the morning and landing near the South-foreland light at 17 minutes past two in the afternoon. He is the sixth man to succeed since 1875, and creates a new record, the previous best being that of Tiraboschi in 1923, namely, 16 hours and 33 minutes. Vierkotter was accompanied by a French tug motor-boat and rowing-boat. The sea was choppy near the end.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Aston Villa 1, Liverpool 1; Huddersfield 4, West Bromwich 1; Leeds 0, Cardiff City 0; Leicester 5, Birmingham 2; Sheffield United 2, Manchester United 2; Tottenham 7, Sheffield Wednesday 3.

Second Division:—Barnsley 0, Oldham 1; Blackpool 3, Reading 1; Darlington 4, Port Vale 3; Fulham 2, Nottingham Forest 1; Grimsby 0, Swansea 1; Hull 2, South Shields 0; Preston 4, Notts County 1; Southampton 2, Middlesborough 1; Wolverhampton 0, Chelsea 3.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Luton 2, Brentford 1; Merthyr 3, Bristol Rovers 2; Southend 1, Millwall 1; Swinton 4, Exeter 2.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Barrow 2, Tranmere 1; Bradford 1, New Brighton 1; Chesterfield 1, Accrington 1; Rotherham 2, Wrexham 0; Stockport 1, Doncaster 0; Stoke 2, Wigan 0; Halifax 1, Durham 2

The match between Ashington and Nelson was postponed.—Reuter's Special.

RED FORCES CAPTURE WUCHANG.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Hongkong.—The Canton Government Press Bureau here states that General Chiang Kaishek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Canton Red Expeditionary Forces, against Wu-Pei-Fu has telegraphed claiming to have captured Wuchang on 26th August and occupied Hankow on the same evening. He asserts that three divisions of Wu-Pei-Fu's troops have evacuated Hankow after looting the native city when they learned that the Cantonese were advancing to Wuchang.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY RECRUITING.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

London, and in addition organized Indian exhibits in British and Continental fairs, and did propaganda work by means of the public press. Further information regarding foreign exhibitions was brought to the notice of the Chambers of Commerce and others likely to be interested.

Moulvi Mohammad Yakub and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad were responsible for eliciting information from Government that no order of deportation had been passed against the Editor of "Habl-ul-Mateen" of Calcutta.

LATE MR. A.V.V. IYER.

Mr. Rangachariar moved a vote of condolence in connection with the death of Mr. A.V.V. Iyer of the Finance Department who was an ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Rangachariar paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Iyer who had risen from the ranks to the highest position in the Finance Department by distinguished merit.

Sir Basil Blackett Finance Member, associated himself in this last tribute of respect to Mr. A.V.V. Iyer.

Sir Walter Willson on behalf of the non official Europeans and Dr. Hyder on behalf of the Muslim members joined in the tribute to the memory of the deceased and the President associated himself with the observations of other speakers and said he would convey to the family of the deceased the deep sense of grief at the loss of Mr. A.V.V. Iyer. (Applause.)

Sir Basil Blackett placed on the table the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts for the year 1924-25.

The House passed without much discussion six bills as passed by the Council of State amending the Evidence Act, Administrator Generals Act, Companies Act, Cantonments Act and the Indian Limitation Act and the Sind Court Supplementary Bill.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

The House next agreed to voting supplementary grants of Rs. 2,00,000 for ports and pilotage, Rs. 1,43,000 in respect of aviation, Rs. 2,41,000 under miscellaneous, Rs. 13,000 in respect of refunds and Rs. 5,00,000 for loans and advances bearing interest. Under aviation Mr. Muhamed Yakub moved a cut of Rs. 100 and as he was going to complain against the lack of indianisation in the aviation service, the President ruled him out of order as the question of principle by token cuts could be raised only during the debate on the annual Budget while supplementary demands should be discussed on the merits. Mr. Yakub withdrew his motion.

LOAN TO IMPERIAL GYMKHANA CLUB.

The main discussion of the day however centred round the proposal to advance rupees five lakhs on interest to the Imperial Gymkhana Club of Delhi which sum the Standing Finance Committee had agreed to.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer objected to the proposal on principle. He did not wish to grudge some means for diversion to officials after the day's hard labour. Although Indians were eligible the majority of the members would be European officials. Moreover the Indian would find the official atmosphere depressing. (Laughter.)

Sir Harisingh Gour objected to the grant because the central Government's revenues must not be turned to such purposes.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar asked where would the House be landing itself by establishing this precedent. Simply because the office-bearers of the Gymkhana Club were high officials of the Government of India they should not be shown any preference.

Sir Walter Willson said that as a member of the Standing Finance Committee said he had approached the matter rather sceptically but found that there was much to be said for both sides. While he objected to 75 per cent. of the Club accommodation being reserved for officials he was confronted with the position that Government was bound to provide quarters for officials while it had no similar obligation in respect of non-officials.

Sir B. N. Mitra declared that a grant for the purposes of clubs and recreation institutions was not unknown in Government and railway circles ad no new principle was involved.

Mr. Rama Iyengar and Mr. Neogy considered that the security for the proposed loan was negligible and asked for information on the subject.

Mr. Yakub raised a fundamental objection to the grant as this was not a supplementary grant, but raised a matter of principle and was a self-contained demand and should be postponed to the annual Budget time.

SIR BASIL REMOVES MISUNDERSTANDING.

Sir Basil Blackett felt there was a good deal of misunderstanding regarding the scheme. Mr. Neogy had asked what induced the Finance Member to agree to it. His answer was "Financial consideration and the interests of the Indian tax-payers." (Laughter.) No agreement had yet been come to with the club who had now before them the revised terms as approved by the Standing Finance Committee. There was a severe shortage of quarters and unless Government made arrangements with the club it would have to build quarters which would prove more costly and less remunerative. From the club they would get assured return of capital which was a little more than Government paid for raising the money in the market. The provision of five lakhs would be found from the capital account and would not affect the revenues. Officers should have advantage of being on the club's premises and while living in the quarters enjoy all the amenities offered by the club life. The property would be mortgaged to Government as a security and the club's buildings were to be on the ground leased by Government. So there was no risk. On the other hand at present Government quarters were occupied for five to six months while the club's quarters would be used by the residents practically all the year round thereby giving an assured and better return than Government would get by building quarters of its own account which it must if the proposed arrangement with the club fell through. It was open to the Finance Department to sanction the loan, but he thought it desirable to let the matter be discussed in the Assembly. The loan was to be repaid in thirty years.

Sir Harisingh Gour: Will Delhi exist after thirty years? (Laughter.)

Sir Basil Blackett: I imagine thirty years hence when Sir Harisingh Gour's grandson may be making a speech in the Assembly possibly, some busy member of the House might look up to-day's proceedings and taunt Sir Harisingh's grandson with the want of confidence of his grandfather. (Laughter.) Concluding the Finance Member held that the proposal was in the interest of the tax-payer and if similarly attractive terms were offered by the Chelmsford Club these would be considered. As regards membership of the club he was certain in his mind that the Gymkhana Club had an assured future only if it in its own interests flung its doors widest open to Indians for with the growing Indianisation the Secretariat would have more and more Indian officials. The grant was agreed to by 42 against 16 votes.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SIR GRIMWOOD MEARS

HAS HE RESIGNED?

Some sensation is caused in the city by the news that Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chairman of the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, was not among the passengers who sailed for England on Saturday last. It appears Sir Grimwood had along with his other colleagues booked the passage for England, but at the last moment having fallen ill did not join the other members of the Committee and left for Allahabad for a short rest. As his passage is not transferred to any other mail-boat leaving Bombay during the next fortnight it is doubtful if he will sail in time to examine Baron Lloyd in England.

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad is, however, responsible for a statement that Sir Grimwood Mears has resigned from the Back Bay Enquiry Committee owing to ill-health. As this news is not officially confirmed, the public are left to draw their own conclusions.

SIR GRIMWOOD MEANS MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Sir Grimwood Mears who was suffering from high temperature combined with insomnia due to malaria is making satisfactory progress. If this continues Sir Grimwood will probably leave for England on the 11th September.—A. P.

"CITY OF NAPLES" DISASTER

RESULT OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The report of enquiry by the Naval Court of Yokohama issued in London, to-day, shows that the master and Second Officer of the "City of Naples" have been exonerated from all blame.—Reuter.

(A Reuter's message, dated June 16, bearing on the subject is given below:—

"The Ellerman steamer "City of Naples" from Yokohama to Kobe with a cargo of steel, struck a submerged coral reef in a storm. The steamer "Chefoo Maru" picked up the S.O.S. signal while taking refuge in the storm and immediately proceeded to the assistance of the unfortunate vessel."]

POLA NEGRI AT REQUIEM MASS OF VALENTINO.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

New York.—Pola Negri, full of tears accompanied by a doctor and nurse, was prominent among the film celebrities who crowded round St. Malachi's church at the requiem mass for late Mr. Rodolph Valentino. The coffin was carried two miles along the crowded main streets, and was, later, borne back to the mortuary where it will remain until the burial place has been selected. Hundreds of police controlled dense but orderly crowds. Rudolph's first wife and representative of his second wife followed the coffin.—Reuter's Special.

SIR JOSEPH COOK.

LONDON, August 30.

Melbourne.—Mr Bruce announced that Sir Joseph Cook would continue to be High Commissioner for Australia for additional six months and would be available for consultation during the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

"IRENE."

MISS CECELIA RICARDO AT HER BEST

Another large audience were present at the Excelsior Theatre last night when the London Musical Comedy Company staged their second play entitled "Irene." It was a real live performance in which the players threw themselves with such zest as to keep everyone amused. Miss Cecelia Ricardo as Irene scored a great hit. With her vivacious personality and radiant good nature she worked herself into the hearts of all, and the audience did not fail to show their appreciation. The plot deals mainly with a shop-girl's rise from her humble situation to the circles in which move those who possess nine millions. Irene, an assistant in a New York store, while inspecting some verandah decorations, meets Donald Marshall, who, captivated by her charm, determines to help her to build the castles about which she dreams. He succeeds in his resolve and the millionaire J. P. Bowden proposes to her. When he discovers, however, her humble origin, his affections are cooled, but this makes no difference to Irene, who accepts the love of the man whom she adores. All the world loves a lover and Mr. Terence Hall was no exception. It is hardly possible to look at Mr. Jack Crichton for long without laughing, but in the role of Madame Lucy, the male modiste, he was a perfect scream.

To-night's programme will be "The Maid of the Mountains" and if it's predecessors are any criterion, this play deserves the same support.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF A. I. C. C

MR. P. TANDON'S MOVE.

LAHORE, Aug. 30

The President of the Indian National Congress is being asked by Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon to call an emergency meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider his resolution recommending that part (b) of the programme of the work regarding general elections laid down in the resolution IV passed at the Committee's meeting in March last at Delhi be given up in view of the changed circumstances of the country; that so much out of Rs. 25,000 allotted for election, purposes as has been already spent be sanctioned, but no further expense be incurred in this connection.

It is understood that Mr. Tandon has already secured some signatures to the requisition for the meeting.—A.P.

SWARAJISTS' ELECTIONEERING ACTIVITIES.

MR. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

An idea of the election activities of the Swarajists is available in a statement, which Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, and the All-India Swaraj Party, made to the press on the eve of his departure from Simla. He said "I am going back to my headquarters after completing a fairly arduous and trying programme of work. Besides my visit to Maharashtra, Guzerat, Behar and the United Provinces in connection with the setting up of congress candidates and the settlement of disputes and differences that arose in connection with them. I have had to get through the last phases of the duties, which the Swaraj Party had to carry out in this last session of the Legislative Assembly.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru bore the brunt of the responsibilities and anxieties in connection with the business we got through in Simla, both within the Working Committee and without and the country cannot feel too grateful to them, when it knows in due course how much they have striven to find a basis of unity with the leaders who continue to keep out of the Congress flag in the coming elections.—A.P.

EXPRESS COLLIDES WITH CHARABANC.

9 KILLED: 5 INJURED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The North-eastern Express from Newcastle to Carlisle collided with Charabanc at a level-crossing at Naworth near Carlisle. It is understood that the gates were open. Nine persons have been killed, and five seriously injured.—Reuter.

"KICHAK VADH."

BAN ON MARATHI PLAY REMOVED

The Government of Bombay has removed the ban on the performance of the Marathi play called "Kichak Vadh." Copies of the play were proscribed and performances of it prohibited by order issued in January and April 1910. These orders have now been cancelled.

THE LESLIE CUP.

B. B. R. A. WIN THE SPRINT

The Leslie Cup which is awarded for a sprint event to be competed for by teams entered in the Rovers Tournament, have always aroused keen competition and several fine performances have been witnessed on the Cooperage. This season the finalists were the Middlesex Regt. and B. B. R. A. and punctually at 6 o'clock last evening three runners from each team lined up at the starting post. The loading of the pistol occupied ten minutes but at last the sprinters were off. The issue lay between Sneddon and Lynn the B. B. R. A. Sneddon, however, got the start and won by a narrow margin from Lynn in the record time of 13 seconds. The B. B. R. A. thus won the Leslie Cup by nine points to six.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL FINAL.

Middlesex v. Gordon Highlanders.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Major General and Mrs. C. N. Macmullen lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

Pandit Motilal Nehru will leave Simla on 4th September. The Pandit will open the Swarajist election campaign at Meerut on the 5th instant.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

VI—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

(By SAGITTARIUS.)

Manufacture of sugar as the chief of the agricultural industries of this Presidency has already received our attention. Now it is proposed to deal with the other minor industries connected with agricultural.

OIL SEED CRUSHING.

India produces a large quantity of oil seeds; but unfortunately the major portion is meant for export. We do require some oil as it forms a constituent of food of even the poorest person. But the manufacture of soap and other products from oil has been reserved for the European nations and we safely export our oilseeds to them and receive back in turn finished products. The crushing of oilseed is generally done by the crudest method of a press worked by the rotation bullock-power. It is likely that all the oil is not obtained by this process. But the oilcake is to be used as a nutritive food for the agricultural and milche cattle and it is not wasted. Oilcake from machine pressed seeds has no value as a food for cattle though it is used as a manure in the fields. The methods and the ways of work of this crushing are such that it is never possible to obtain pure oil of any one seed. A mixture will always be offered. It is a difficult task to persuade the oilmen to take to honest means and the only way to secure better results and work new improvements is to secure an admission into the machinery of manufactures by educated people. As every where the educated class thinks it below his dignity to do such work. Unless this ghost of prestige in the minds of the intellegensia is buried permanently, no step further in any of the branches is possible. Nearly every taluka village has its oilman to meet local requirements. A few power-driven crushers have been introduced but they work satisfactorily only in big commercial towns. Even in the city of Bombay one can find the crude oil crusher—worked by the bull going round and round. Unless means of communications are arranged to reach the farthest village. These old crushers of oilseeds will continue their work.

TOBACCO GROWNIG AND MANUFACTURING.

This evil habit of using tobacco has been imported from Europe in the 17th century. But we seem to have outwitted the originators in its use. We now use tobacco for smoking, for chewing and also for inhaling as by snuff. The habit has made a deep root in the villagers and it is rare to find a person not using tobacco in either or all of these ways. So the internal demand alone is very great. Imported tobacco is also coming to the help of local grown. Over 60,000 of the population of this Presidency are dependent for their bread on this small herb! The department of agriculture is doing its best to bring out new types of tobacco and helping the former to have his sway over the population. The extreme eagerness with which widows take to the manufacture of Indian cigarettes or "Bidis" and the high rate of wages they get for this has in a way destroyed the other industries to an extent by (i) directing these women to this work from industries and (ii) by raising the standard of wages. Industries cannot afford to pay high wages as this luxury or vicious habit can. So this tobacco not only increases the vice of the populace, but in addition tells upon the progress of other industries.

PRESERVED FOODS AND FRUITS.

This branch of agricultural produce is practically unknown to us. There are large fields which produce fruits and other products of a perishable nature in huge quantities; but for want of means of transportation, they are allowed to rot there. By scientific methods these can be made to last long and a greater value can be realised from these. But no efforts are being made. Experts in the branch are wanting. Especially in the Konkan tract and other fertile regions of fruit-growing districts, a vast field for canned and preserved foods is open. An attempt has been made in this direction by a Canara firm for the canning of mango pulp and the results ought to tempt others to follow similar lines. A Poona firm is undertaking the work of canning fruits under the supervision of an expert trained in U. S. A. On his success, depends the future of so many who are waiting to follow.

ROPE MAKING.

In each and every art of our people, an element of preservation is seen to master. The methods as handed down by fathers to sons are followed without the slightest change. Rope-making affords a striking example of how simple yet improved method can increase the work two-folds or three times and yet simply for the sake of conservancy no change seems to be made. The use of rope is very common and there are no factories to meet the demand. Coir ropes for special purposes come here from Malabar. But other ropes are still prepared in the villages and huts. Exact statistics of the production and of persons employed are not at hand. But the use of ropes in daily life gives an idea as to the extent of manufacture.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Imported agricultural implements such as the iron plough and other tools have given rise to two factories in the Satara districts to manufacture farm machinery. Fodder-cutters are important as they are necessary to effect economy. Iron ploughs to give better results have been introduced in large numbers. But the imported ploughs still hold their firm grip of the market and the Indian factories complain of slump in the trade! Improved implements are undoubtedly necessary for the increased yield of the land. But their sale here is not carried on so enthusiastically as that of the foreign ploughs. Iron crushers for sugar-cane are also introduced—both by foreign as well as by the indegenous firms. A step to introduce small engines with pumps in place of the present leathern "Mote" lifted by bullock power is being thought of. It is likely to play more harm to the farmer than any good which is expected of it. The poverty and the ignorance of the farmer and the absence of quick communication with big cities from the distant farms are all responsible for this.

"Hullers" or machines to remove the husk of the rice, wheat, groundnuts and other cereals, are greatly in want and imported ones are selling by numbers. A simple device to "winnow" is the urgent requirement of the farmer. He depends on the natural breeze which often fails to appear for his work and in absence he has to employ persons to "winnow." A simple fan worked by hand would well serve the purpose. Some manufacturers have brought on the market machines to decorticate groundnuts. But many efforts in this direction are necessary.

SPARE TIME OCCUPATIONS.

Looking to the period of over 6 months which the farmer generally spends idly, hand-spinning and handloom weaving have to be introduced as past time work. This would supplement their frugal means of living besides keeping them busy. No other industry is more suitable to the needs of the farmer and efforts should be made to push these to the front.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The following is a further instalment of the questionnaire of the Indian Tariff Board and the answers of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

Q.—Is the audit of mill accounts a running audit or an annual one?

A.—In certain mills there is a running audit in addition to the annual or half-yearly audit but only a half-yearly or an annual audit.

(e) SALES.

Q.—Please describe in detail the different systems adopted by the mills in selling their products. Which system you consider preferable and why? Can you give any figures in support of your views?

A.—Most mills employ Commission Agents who effect sales and guarantee the solvency of the buyers. A few mills have their own selling organisation. It is a matter of opinion as to which system achieves the best results and no figures in support of either system are available.

Q.—Is the system of sales on long credit prevalent? What are your views regarding it?

A.—As far as the mills are concerned the system of sales on long credit does not exist

Q.—Please give full details of the additions which have to be made at the present time to the prices of Indian and imported yarns and piece-goods ex mill and ex godown respectively to make up their cost to the consumer. How do these compare with those ruling in 1913? Are they the same in all cases for Indian and imported goods?

A.—This question can best be answered by the dealers but the Association is in a position to give the following information regarding discount and brokerage:—

The rates for brokerage, discount and sahi are the same to-day as in 1913 for both Indian and imported piece-goods.

On imported goods, grey and bleached, discounts of 3 per cent and 4 per cent. respectively are given to the wholesale dealer if payment is made within 7 days. An extra ½ per cent. discount is given against payment in cash.

On Indian piece-goods brokerage is allowed at the rate of ½ per cent. but in the case of grey goods sold by the pound the discount is 1/8 per cent.

On coloured and fancies the discount given is 3/4 per cent. On goods sold by the piece a discount of 3 1/8 per cent. is given if payment is made within 3 days.

On both imported and Indian piece-goods it is customary to give a 'Sahi' of Re. 1 per bale to the dealer but in some cases this amount is increased slightly.

On locally made yarn the brokerage is ¼ per cent. and discount 1/8 per cent. On imported yarn brokerage is ¼ per cent. and discount 1 3/8 per cent.

On imported double yarns the discount is 1/8 per cent. and brokerage ¼ per cent.

These rates have remained unchanged since 1913.

Q.—Do dealers in piece-goods now experience greater difficulties in obtaining finance than in pre-war years? If so, to what extent has this contributed to the present depression in the industry?

A.—Yes, dealers in piece-goods experience greater difficulty in obtaining finance than in pre-war days. The facilities extended to them are less, owing to their weaker financial position brought about by their losses during recent years. It is very difficult to estimate to what extent this contributes to the depression but it is a well-known fact that the loss of their capital has forced dealers to adopt a hand to mouth policy in buying.

(f) TRANSPORT.

Q.—Please give as full particulars as you can of the freights on cotton from India to the United Kingdom, Japan and Italy and on cotton from America, Egypt and Uganda to the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and India.

A.—Enquiries are being made by the Association and if possible a statement will be submitted.

Q.—Please give as full particulars as you can of the freights on piece-goods from the United Kingdom, Italy and Japan to India.

A.—Enquiries are being made by the Association and if possible a statement will be submitted.

Q.—Can you give any instances of discrimination between Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres in the rates of railway freight charged for the carriage of raw cotton, yarn, piece-goods and mill stores inwards or outwards?

A.—In certain instances, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are given specially low freight rates where the factor of competition with sea-borne freights has to be considered.

SECTION VII—REMEDIAL MEASURES.

(a) "Suggestions put forward by the Bombay Millowners' Association."

Q.—Are you in favour of the proposal that the customs duty on machinery and mill stores should be abolished? What difference in pies per pound of yarn or cloth produced would this make to the cost of production of any mill with which you are acquainted?

A.—The cost of stores varies with the count of yarn and type of cloth. For an average mill in Bombay the cost of stores works out at about 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. on the cost of yarn and 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. on the cost of cloth. The exact cost of stores for individual mills will be available from the detailed statements to be supplied by them direct to the Tariff Board.

Q.—What are your views on the proposal that the Company super-tax should be abolished?

What are your views on the proposal that the town duty of Re. 1 per bale levied in Bombay should be abolished?

A.—The Association's views have been stated in the original statement.

Q.—Can you suggest any improvements in the present railway facilities for the movement of cotton, yarn and piece-goods? Do you consider that any case can be made out for a reduction in the present rates of railway freight charged on cotton consumed by Indian mills and on piece-goods and yarn manufactured in India?

A.—The Association is strongly of the opinion that a reduction in railway freights on cotton, yarn and piece-goods manufactured and sold in India is very necessary. The scales are very high as compared with pre-war years and a reduction could well be made in the interests of the development of the indigenous industry, since the railways during the last two or three years have made handsome profits. Statement F in Appendix VI gives the information at present available to the Association regarding the level of freight rates in 1913 and 1926. In the Association's opinion there is no justification for the very great increases shown by the figures, more especially when consideration is given to the fact that haulage costs have been very materially reduced in recent years owing to the heavy fall in the cost of coal and Railway stores.

SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

Q.—What are your views on the suggestion that the Government of India should negotiate with the steamship companies with a view to reducing the shipping freights from Bombay to Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Basra, zanzibar, Mombasa, Port Said, the Levant and all other export markets? Can you give a comparative statement showing the present freights between Bombay and these ports and these ports and those which ruled before the war?

A.—A separate statement will be submitted.

Q.—What are your views on the suggestion that the Government of India should appoint Trade Commissioners to assist the export trade?

A.—Trade Commissioners: The example set by Japan in this respect might well be followed. The following extract from the "Japan Chronicle" of 8th April 1926 in this regard is enlightening:—

"The 'Asahi' reports that the scheme of the Foreign Office to further Japan's economic development in Persia and the South Seas is making fair progress. The Supplementary Budget for the Fiscal year, 1926-27, includes an item relating to investigations into trade development in the South Seas involving Yen 24,299, and another item bearing on similar investigations in Persia and neighbouring countries to Yen 56,204. With regard to the investigations into economic conditions in Persia and neighbouring countries, it was started soon after Mr. Obata, Ambassador to Turkey, arrived at his post some time ago, and judging from the results of the sample exhibition of Japanese exports which was held at Constantinople, it is hoped that it is not altogether impossible for Japanese goods to be exported to the Balkans, Asia Minor, Persia and Afghanistan to the amount of Yen 100,000,000 a year. At a conference on investigations into trade development, which is to be held at Constantinople for 10 days from the 20th instant, it is expected that recommendations to be submitted to the Foreign Office will be considered and adopted. These recommendations will furnish valuable materials for reference for those Japanese traders who wish to export their goods to those countries. In the meantime, the Government is contemplating establishing Consulates where they are required for trade purposes.

As regards trade development in the South Seas, the Foreign Office is to call in Tokyo a Conference of Consuls appointed to Calcutta, Batavia, Singapore, Bombay, Sydney, Manila, Hongkong, Haifong, Saigon, Rangoon and Bangkok, at which will also be present the officials of the Departments concerned and business men chiefly interested in the South Sea trade. At this Conference, matters relating to Japan's economic development, in those districts will be thoroughly studied."

The Association would also like to draw the attention of the Tariff Board to the manner in which the Government of India have dealt with the question of import duties in Turkey and in Greece which have recently been increased against India, and regarding which the President of the Tariff Board has been separately addressed.

Q.—Can you suggest any other measures by which (a) those overseas markets for Indian yarn which have been lost could be recovered, (b) the present overseas markets for Indian yarn and piece-goods could be extended and (c) new markets could be opened?

A.—(a) & (b) By an export bounty to make up for the rise in the value of the rupee as compared with 1913-14.

(c) New markets might be developed if exact information as to the needs and extent of new markets were regularly supplied by Trade Commissioners.

ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTY.

Q.—The Bombay Millowners' Association have suggested the imposition of an additional duty of at least 13 per cent. on yarn and piece-goods imported from foreign countries which compete unfairly with India. Are you in favour of the imposition of such a duty (a) on imports from Japan alone, (b) on all imports, (c) on yarn of certain counts and on cloth of certain qualities? If the last, please state the counts and qualities on which you consider the duty should be imposed.

A.—See Association's original statement.

Q.—If you are in favour of such a duty, do you consider that it should be imposed as a temporary or a permanent measure?

A.—The Association considers that such protection should, in the first instance, be given for a period of five years. The necessity of extending the period during which protection should be given would then be further considered by the Tariff Board.

Q.—Do you consider that the imposition of the proposed protective duty would result in a temporary or permanent increase in the price of all yarn or cloth or only of the yarn and cloth on which the duty was imposed? In either case, to what extent would the increased price affect the cost of living of the middle and lower classes?

A.—The Association considers that the imposition of a protective duty might possibly result in a small temporary increase in the price of all yarn or cloth if the price of cotton remains stationary; but this increase would not be anything like 13 per cent. owing to the competition between Indian mills. The increase in the cost of living of the lower and middle classes which would result from the slight rise in the cost of Indian cloth would be imperceptible. The bulk of imported piece-goods emanate from U. K. and are used by the wealthier classes, i.e., by about 20 per cent. of the population. On this basis the quantity of Indian mill made cloth used annually by the lower and middle classes works out at about 6 yards per head. Therefore, even if the price of Indian piece-goods rose by 1 anna per lb. it would only mean an annual increase of 1 1/2 annas per head in the cost of living and this increase would not occur if good crops of cotton continue to be raised in this country and in America and would not be felt in any case if good crops of cereals upon which the prosperity of the great bulk of the population depends, are raised.

Q.—Do you consider, on the other hand, that the result of the imposition of the proposed additional duty would merely be such increase in sales as might result from the displacement of imported yarn and cloth?

A.—The result of the imposition of the proposed additional duty would mean an increase in the sales of Indian cloth and to that extent the displacement of foreign cloth.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF YARN.

Q.—Do you consider, that the internal competition between Indian mills would operate to restrict the increase in the price of yarn and cloth throughout the whole of India or only in local areas?

A.—The Association considers that internal competition between Indian mills would operate to prevent any undue increase in the price of yarn and cloth throughout the country and not only in local areas.

Q.—Do you consider that an increased import duty should be levied even if it increases the prices of yarn and cloth to consumers?

A.—Yes. The Association considers that it would be in the interest of India and Indian industrial development to increase the Import duties on cloth and yarn as the cost to the consumer would be negligible. Moreover, in this connection the Association would like to point out the great disparity which exists between the 11 per cent. duty on imported piece-goods compared to other more important commodities, as for instance sugar, upon which the Tariff of Rs. 4-8 per cent. works out upon the present price at 43 per cent.

(To Be Continued.)

EVIL OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

CONDEMNATION BY INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

PLEA FOR FREE ADMISSION INTO ARMY.

A deputation of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians will wait on H. E. the Viceroy to-day at Simla under the leadership of the Hon. Raja Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, and present the following address to His Excellency:—

"May it please Your Excellency.

As representatives of the Indian Christian Community it is our duty to present ourselves before Your Excellency to express the keen sense of appreciation we feel on the accession of Your Excellency to the Viceroyalty, and extend to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome. Our community forms one of the minorities in this great country, but yet it is not an infinitesimal one. In British India and the Feudatory States we number nearly five million persons, drawn from all classes and communities and find a common allegiance in the profession of the Christian faith. Though small in number our community continues to grow, probably more rapidly than any other in the country, the present rate of growth is estimated at nearly a million every decade. There are, it is true, many communities more powerful and influential than ours, but our strength does not lie in our numbers nor in our wealth. We have on the other hand realized that our hope lies in educating ourselves. In the first place over one-tenth of our population are actually in educational institutions of one kind or the other, and in the second place we have placed in the forefront of our programme the education of our girls and young women. In this latter respect we have a higher percentage than any of the major communities and in secondary and university education we have in actual numbers more girls undergoing instruction than any other community in India.

Your Excellency will pardon us if we dwell with a certain degree of pride on these achievements. We shall now request permission to place before Your Excellency some of the problems which we as a community have to face.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

We view with concern the increasing tension which marks the relations between the two great communities of India. In meeting this situation Government has accepted the principle of communal representation in the Legislature, but in recent years this principle has been even extended to the services. As regards the first, our community, except in the Madras Presidency, have been merged in the non-Mohamedan constituencies. We have accepted this provision, not that we believe the system gives our community adequate representation, but because we have set our faces against any practice which will still further divide the voters along communal interests. With the increasing friction our chances in the political life of the country become more remote as the non-Mahomedan constituencies tend to become the strongholds of communalism. This is not the occasion to place definite proposals before Your Excellency, but we trust that the interests of our community will not be overlooked. As regards the second, we regret that the extension of the principle of communal representation to the public services has also been accepted. We would urge upon Your Excellency that merit should constitute the main condition for admission to, as well as promotion in, Government service. In the case of the backward classes, in the opinion of our community, it is incumbent on Government to provide those educational facilities which will enable their members to compete on equal terms. To us the efficiency and purity of the public services is a guarantee that the humblest of His Majesty's subjects in India can continue to live without let or hindrance, and we express the hope that a high standard, irrespective of communal considerations, will be preserved intact.

OTHER DISABILITIES.

In this connection we would humbly bring to Your Excellency's attention the fact that our community suffers from certain disabilities. In most parts of India it is impossible for Indian Christians to enter, as soldiers, the fighting forces of His Majesty's Indian Army. During the War Indian Christians were recruited in large numbers, and they earned a reputation as efficient fighting men. These men after demobilisation desired to enlist again but were refused admission on the ground that the Indian Christian units had been disbanded. We would submit that the way for service in the Indian Army should be once again re-opened. We can assure Your Excellency that our community will demand no peculiar privileges, but we desire to ensure that any disabilities attaching to us will be removed.

In conclusion we wish to express to Your Excellency our hope that within the years of Your Excellency's term of office a step forward will be taken in the path of self-government. It is our desire to make, however humble, a contribution through and by the life our Community to that end. We have a firm faith in the people of our country, though we realise the difficulties which stand in the way of the immediate realization of the goal. Your Excellency, you have been called to lead the country forward to allay mistrust, to dispense justice, to uplift the poo and the outcaste—this is indeed a great and noble task. In the discharge of these God-given responsibilities. Your Excellency can remain assured that our community will give you their loyal support.

We desire to express to Your Excellency our grateful thanks for permitting us to present this address.

We are, Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants".

THE DEPUTATION.

The following will form the Deputation:—

The Hon. Raja Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia; Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram (President, All-India Conference); Mr. J. Baptista, M.L.A., Dr. S. K. Dutta, M.L.A., Dr. J. R. Chitamber, Rai Bahadur P. N. Dutt, (Registrar, Punjab University); Rai Bahadur J. P. Ganguli (Assistant Secretary, Govt. of India); Rai Sahib L. Sen (Assistant Secretary, Govt. of India); Rai Bahadur A. K. Sarkar, Mr. H. David, M.L.C.; Mr. E. Maya Das, M.L.C.; Prof. E. Ahmed Shah, Mr. P. N. Das; Lt. S. P. Sinha; Rev. J. C. Chatterjea; Rev. Ganganath Sukla, Mr. Behari Lall; Mr. J. Daniel; Capt. D. S. Otto; Rev. A. B. Chandu Lall; Dr. Ahmed Shah Shaiq; Prof. Sirajuddin, Mr. I. J. Engles; Dr. E. Charles; Dr. Mehdi Khan; Rev. Ali Bux; Dr. Nazir Ullah and Mr. Beltie Shah.

G. B. S.

Courtesy: "Manchester Guardian"
Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who celebrated his 70th birthday on July 26.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

The Medical View

Every doctor knows that about nine times out of ten stomach and digestive troubles are due to acidity and food fermentation; stomach sufferers should, therefore, avoid eating foods liable to ferment and develop acid. Unfortunately, a rigid observance of this rule debars one from the most nutritious and tempting foods, which is why dyspeptics are usually so thin and debilitated. The problem is easily solved by the use, when needed, of the antacid corrective, "Bisurated" Magnesia. Half a teaspoonful taken in a little water instantly neutralises all trace of acidity and prevents the possibility of food fermentation. Even the richest foods will then agree with you perfectly, and stomach distress will become a thing of the past. There is no sense in dosing weak stomaches with strong drugs when a little "Bisurated" Magnesia will speedily remove the cause of the trouble and so make you well. Knowing this, doctors prescribe "Bisurated" Magnesia and hospitals use it, while chemists everywhere sell it in both powder and tablet forms at trifling cost. Be sure to ask for "Bisurated" Magnesia.

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CRUSHING TAXATION

BARODA GOVERNMENT'S MISLEADING PLEA.

INCREASING POVERTY OF STATE PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, August 26.

The Baroda Government has issued three communiques on the new municipal burdens on the citizens of Baroda through its Publicity Officer, who happens to be an authorized correspondent of an Anglo-Indian daily in Bombay. As the communiques are likely to mislead the public, I think it necessary to give an authentic account of the new taxation.

The Publicity Officer quotes Prof. K. T. Shah's latest book on Municipal Finance to show that money must be raised anyhow to meet its primary duties by every Municipality, and that municipal economics must be based on what is wanted for necessary expenses. Nobody can quarrel with the principles, but difference of opinion arises when they have to be applied.

STATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income of the Baroda State was 244 lacs of rupees in 1924-25. The population is 21 lacs in round figures. As the Government of Baroda have now made income from agricultural rents assessable to income-tax and the minimum taxable income is Rs. 750 and above the Government is likely to realise another 15 to 20 lacs. The Okha Port is also likely to yield on yearly Customs a revenue of Rs. 25 to 30 lacs. The enhanced assessment on non-agricultural use of agricultural land near railway stations e.g. for building purposes, the proposed increase in court fees, the raising of school fees in English schools, enhanced assessment at every revision settlement, and other miscellaneous items are likely to yield another 10 lacs. Thus the Baroda revenues are likely to reach the high figure of three crores. As the State is practically agricultural with very few industries, the incidence per head of taxation comes to nearly Rs 15 per annum. Add to this the indirect taxation of Baroda owing to imperial customs, Government of India owned Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, Mints and Exchange and it will give another Rs. 4 to 5 per head which means the Baroda subjects pay nearly Rs. 20 to the Imperial and State Treasury on the whole. As a high officer of the State puts Baroda's income per head at, Rs. 45 per year in one of his reports, it will be seen how crushing is the taxation in Baroda. The people are so much over-taxed that there is no margin left for taxation by municipal and local bodies.

In spite of this miserable state of affairs the Baroda Municipality takes from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6 per head as Municipal dues. Concessions to industries is the State's concern. The State cannot take credit for fostering them at the cost of the municipality which loses Rs. 90,000 per year as loss to the terminal tax (vide Exp. 5 Ch. of the Municipal Taxation Committee's Report P. 60). The Government pays only Rs. 25,000 as compensation for the loss of the terminal tax on Government goods which amount is quite inadequate. No other Municipality in British India has to suffer a loss of octroi dues owing to concessions by the State, and yet the Baroda Government institutes a comparison with other rich municipalities. The Baroda Municipality thus loses not less than a lac of rupees in this way, but the Government does not propose to re-imburse it to that extent. It trots out its annual grant of Rs. 1,25,000 and threatens to discontinue it every now and then. The grant is paid not as charity. The State wants to maintain the city as attractive capital of the Baroda Raj which may shed glory on the Maharaja and his Government. The citizens do not want roads nearly 80 to 100 feet wide with very little traffic. They do not want 130 miles of roads. They did not ask for for the big water-works and drainage schemes which were undertaken by Government long before the birth of the Municipality to make Baroda a modern city which may win encomiums from foreign globe-trotters and other grandees for the Maharaja. The people were content to draw water from the wells and use sufficient quantity daily without any waste with no necessity of drainage. They made their own conservancy arrangements with the Bhangis for removing dirt and night-soil, and were able to lead happy lives with the patronage of the ruling Maharajas and their Sardars, Darakdars and other entourage, who ordered almost everything from local merchants, and did not go in for European and other foreign goods.

INCREASING POVERTY.

When the Government handed over the Municipal affairs to the citizens in 1904-5, the late Romesh Chunder Dutt who was then the Amatya of the State plainly stated that the economic condition of Baroda city was such that the Municipality could not raise more than Rs. 1,70,000 and that as the expense will be no less than three lakhs the State should give 1,30,000 and that as the Municipality could not raise more money owing to the poverty of the citizens, it will not have to spend anything on education or medical relief. The late Naib Dewan Vanikar remarked in 1908-09 that Baroda was decaying day by day, growing poorer and poorer and that it could not be compared even with Broach, or Ahmednagar. Even the present Dewan Sir Manubhai is unable to say that the citizens are growing prosperous but he threatens to make the Municipality bear a large share of the expenses on account of education and medical relief. The Municipality has quadrupled its revenues during the last twenty years and the charge of the Municipality doing nothing to raise more money by taxation is quite false. The Retrenchment Committee's Report has not yet been considered and it is putting the cart before the horse to sanction the present increases in the existing Municipal cesses and license fees, and impose a house-cess on rental value. The Municipality had proposed to impose the water-cess on rental values which would have made the rich contribute more, but the Government in its wisdom has sanctioned a house-cess of 5 per cent. on the rental.

AN AUTOCRATIC BODY.

The worst thing is that the increases and a new house-cess are sanctioned out and out by the Baroda Government without going through the necessary legal formalities required for the imposition of any municipal tax, cess, fees or dues. Neither the cipal tax, ress, fees or dues. Neither the municipality nor the citidens have been given an opportunity to be heard and autocracy has been given full play. The Baroda Municipality has very few powers, the powers being centred in the Municipal Commissioner, who is a State officer. It has got no elected President and it exists only in name. The State considers it only as one of its Departments in practice and the sooner the veil is torn the better for all concerned.

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BAR COUNCILS BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

could not be expected to fare better. Sir Alexander Muddiman was present in the Council watching the course of the debate and as his able adjutant Mr. Crerar (Home Secretary) himself acknowledged there was an air of friendliness to the Government proposal. The knighted and the nominated members like Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy true to their traditions joined hands with the Government spokesman in silencing the voice of Opposition by raising louder cries in favour of what was styled in non-official ranks as the most beneficial and wholesome Bill most urgently required in order to remove the communal poison. Mr. Syed Raza Ali who is a member of Public Service Commission went so far as to say that the Bill is not an adequate measure and suggested that Government must have gone further and taken powers to deal with offenders more seriously. The atmosphere in such circumstances for any non-official member who wanted to oppose the Bill, was really chilling, but the credit for such opposition goes to the Swarajist leader of the Council Mr. Ramadas Pantulu who by an amendment to limit the operation of the Bill to two years managed to oppose the Bill lock, stock and barrel.

Sir Sethna in a powerful speech joined Mr. Ramadas Pantulu for he firmly believed that if only Government put its foot down and took the communal leaders into their confidence then the present tension would ease within two years and there would be no need for this dangerous Bill on the Statute Book for an indefinite length of time. The speech of Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, however, created a profound impression on the Council as a whole and in effect drew to his side at the voting time such doubting Thomases like Mr. Desikachari. Still, however, there were only 8 members in favour of the two year limitation while on other side there were no less than 30 which included such professed Nationalists as Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy, Syed Raza Ali and Lala Ramsaran Das. Before this vote was taken Mr. Ramadas Pantulu took the opportunity of severely castigating Sir Maneckjee for having talked of law and order in the interests of those with a stake in the country, twitted Government for having quoted the disfranchisement suggestions of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilal Nehru, while on no other occasion they had adopted or heeded the advice of both these leaders and referred to the views of the "Statesman," the friend of Government on this Bill as against the opinions of Government regarding its utility. On the official side there were two speakers namely, Mr. Weston (a Bihar Civilian) and Mr. Stow, Chief Commissioner of Delhi both of whom spoke of how on trivial grounds communal passion was easily aroused in India and how it was difficult to anticipate such disturbances.

Sir Sankaran Nair while supporting the Bill indicated the possibility of its abuse and laid the responsibility for the present communal troubles in India to the weakness of Government who did not determinedly put its foot down and bring the erring local officers to book. This view of Sir Sankaran Nair was contested both by Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Crerar towards the conclusion of the debate and eventually the Bill was passed. A minute later the Council was adjourned 'sine die.' Thus the Council of Elders have to their credit the passing at the fag end of the session a Bill which in non official circles is regarded with feelings of apprehension and as likely to result in serious encroachment on the liberty of the Press.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.)

lem. The Government of the Union have impressed on the Government of India that public opinion in South Africa will not view with favour any settlement which does not hold a reasonable prospect of safeguarding the maintenance of Western standard of life by just and legitimate means. The Government of India are prepared to assist in exploring all possible methods of settling the Asiatic question and have offered to enter into a Conference with the Union Government for the purpose. Any proposals that the Conference might make would be subject to confirmation by the Governments of the two countries. The Union Government have accepted the offer of the Government of India and in order to ensure that the Conference should meet under the best auspices, have decided, subject to the approval of the Select Committee and Parliament not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration Further Provisions Bill, until the results of the Conference are available."

It would indeed be evident that both parties, pending a settlement of the whole issue, at a Round Table Conference, undertook to observe armed neutrality and that there was an implied understanding that neither the one nor the other would, during the interegnum disturb the status quo. I am sure no impartial critic would place any other interpretation than the one which the Indian community has placed on the Western Standard formula that has been agreed to by both the parties. But the Government of the Union and curiously enough the Government of India also apparently have their own different interpretation which is really difficult for us to comprehend.

Real Nature of the Colour Bar Bill.

After the departure of the Paddison Deputation the Colour Bar Bill was placed on the Statute Book. The Indian community was under the impression that India took effective steps to protest against it, but to our amazement, we learned from so august a personage as Lord Birkenhead, that India Office could not help in the matter. However the most astounding news to the Indians in the Union is Mr. Raza Ali's attitude after his return to India and his statement in the Press on the Colour Bar Bill. If his version of the story could be construed as the opinion of the Government of India, then I venture to say that his reading of the situation in South Africa is entirely wrong, and it is time that he acquires a more intimate grasp of the various cross currents, that are at work, in compassing the ruin of our countrymen in this country. Mr. Raza Ali says, that "judged from their practical effect on our countrymen in South Africa, the Colour Bar Bill is not one-hundredth as mischievous and dangerous as the Areas Reservation Bill." And he maintains that it is applicable only to the Natives working on the Mines in the Transvaal. In order to enlighten the public at Home, as to the scope and the extraordinary nature of the Act which has become operative now, I quote below the most important sections from the Mines and Works Amendment Act, better known as the Colour Bar Bill.

Section (1) The Regulations under paragraph

(N) may provide that in such Provinces, Areas or Places as may be specified in the Regulations, certificates of competency in any occupations referred to in that paragraph, shall be granted only to the following classes of persons, namely:

(a) Europeans,

(b) Persons born in the Union and ordinarily resident in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, who are members of the class or race known as Cape Coloureds or of the class or race known as Cape Malays,

(d) The people known as Mauritian Creoloes or St. Helena Persons, or their descendants born in the Union.

The foregoing quotations are from the Statute Book of the Union of South Africa, and any man, of common intelligence, could understand that the Act in question, while expressly making provision for the Malays Mauritian Creoloes, and other cross-breeds to be employed in skilled and semi-skilled Industries, studiously excludes the Asiatic from all Industrial occupations.

(To be continued.)

CHARITY PERFORMANCES AT SIMLA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

A considerable movement is now on foot in Simla to organise shows and performances in aid of local charity. Lady Hailey is already taking a leading part in conducting the lucky bag and other movements for securing funds for charitable institutions. These will, however, benefit those that are run mostly for the benefit of the European population, and those Indians who observe the European standard.

Indian charity institutions are also receiving similar attention from the Indian section of the public. Yesterday the amateur Dramatic Club, Simla which is a leading Indian club, gave two permances of "dan vir Kiran" at the Gaiety Theatre in aid of the local Arya Samaj Girl School and two other Girl Schools. The house was full at both the performances and leading among those who patronised them were the Maharaja of Bharatpore, Lala Lajpatrai, the Rani of Bilaspur, the Rani of Nalagarh, and Lala Mohanlal, M.L.C.

An appreciable tariff was realized and it is expected the final returns will show a collection of about Rs. 1,500. The performance was much appreciated. Lala Lajpatrai in a brief speec appreciated this movement for staging religious dramas and devoting the proceeds to charitable purposes.

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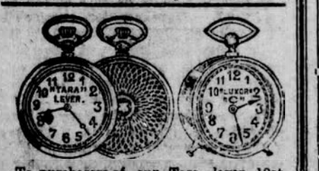

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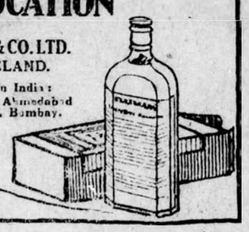

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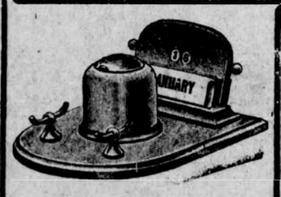

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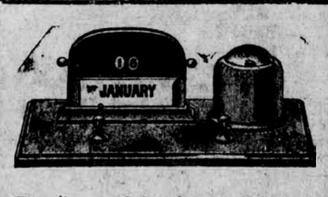

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GANAPATI AND ART.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay is now slowly awakening to a correct appreciation of Art and only last week H. H. the Maharani of Baroda opened an Exhibition of old Indian Art at the Town Hall. Moreover, everyday we read in the newspapers something new about the revival of the Indian Art and the well attended lectures on this subject by prominent men in the line in different importation institutions of this city bear proof of the keen interest the Bombay public are now taking in the Fine Arts of India. On Saturday week comes one of the biggest Hindu festivals of the year and the day is observed with great pomp and expense by almost every Hindu. The main feature of this festival is the worship of Shri Ganapati, the foremost of the gods worshipped by Hindus. Every worshipper brings a clay model with a human body and an elephant head. The art of preparing these models has reached a pretty high scale in this city. There are scores of workshops round about Girgaum and other places of this city. In Gulalwadi particularly thousands of the clay models of Ganapati are collected for sale a day previous to the Ganesh Chaturthi. I am one of those who have a great fancy for good and artistic models, but for several years in the past I have been trying to select the best of the lot available and had to hunt from place to place. Once I went in for a fine model, but to my dismay I found it made of plaster of Paris and when immersed in the Back Bay waters it began to float on the surface, which was of course, objectionable from a religious point of view. Next year I was particular about ascertaining about the material used for the models, but this time I failed to get a model to my taste, as several of them had the limbs not in proportion to the body and so on. However I had to be satisfied with a simple one which had no defects, but which artistically speaking, had no merits worth writing about. Only at one workshop situated in Benham Hall Lane, which joins the Opera House Road with Girgaum, Back Road, did I find some artistic model's. I referred to "Laxumanrao Jaisingrao Khankar's Shri Ganapati Karkhana." Here I found a good many images of Ganapati bearing marks of good workmanship. I gave him some ideals which he readily assimilated and now he prepares Ganapati models to my satisfaction and taste. Besides me quite a number of my friends and others have been patronising this workshop and every one of them has expressed satisfaction.

Though I have stuck to his workshop, in my curiosity to find out the best work, I make it a point to visit almost every one of the other workshops where models of Ganapati are prepared.—Yours etc.,

K. RAGHUNATH RAO.

PROF. RAMAMURTI ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

On Saturday (the 28th ulto.) Prof. Ramamurti paid a visit to Gazdar's Health Home, otherwise known as the Modern Physical Trainng Institution, situated behind the Marine Lines Station. This is the only institution of physical culture open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities, irrespective of caste or creed, and also the first institution of its kind on the open sea-front.

Prof. Ramamurti was accorded a hearty welcome by the audience which consisted of ladies and gentlemen of all communities. The hall was fully crowded. After a short speech of welcome by one of the members of the inst., Prof. Ramamurti rose to deliver his lecture on "physical culture" amidst great applause.

PROF. RAMAMURTI'S LECTURE.

Prof. Ramamurti congratulated Mr. Gazdar on his splendid endeavours to advance the cult of physical culture amongst the Bombay citizens. He deplored the present degeneration in physique and said that it was no use simply praising Prof. Ramamurti for his physique and feats of strength but it was the duty of every one present to try and become double Ramamurti. It was a pity that nearly every man and woman had now-a-days to complain of indigestion or constipation and go on drugging themselves from day to day (I) If such people were to take advantage of institutions of that type in open and airy places, they could not only improve themselves in about 3 months' time but their generation would be healthy, strong, prosperous and wealthy. He invited the attention of the audience to the strong physique that was to be seen in European and American ladies, and said that those stout ladies would be more than a match for our Indian gentlemen. In order to keep up a sound mind a sound body was an essential thing, and he impressed upon the minds of the audience the numerous advantages to be gained by becoming members of similar Institutions and exercising their bodies regularly.

After the discourse a demonstration of cycle-racing machines punching ball, ju-jitsu, boxing, acrobatics, wall bar exercises and Indian body-building system then took place.

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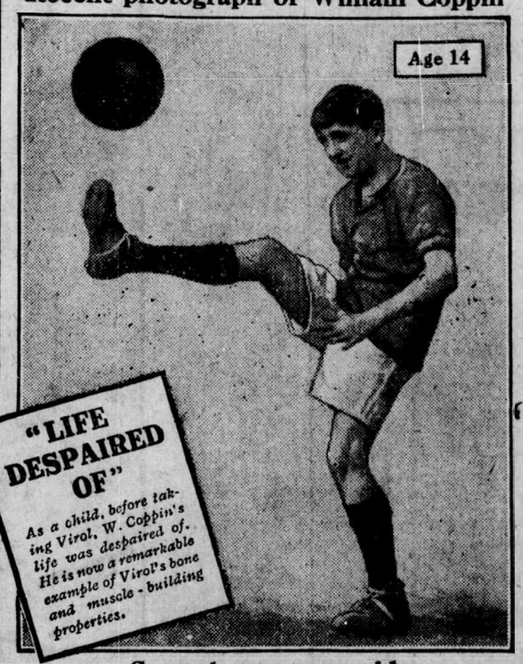

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